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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, MAY 18, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 47



You like a
Suit that
"hangs"
well

So does any man; but
that quality in clothes
that we call the "hang"
is a matter of good
tailoring, good design-
ing and the right ma-
terial

Hart, Schaffner
& Marx

Clothes have it, and
it's enough in itself,
without the rest to
make them worth the
price.

LET US SHOW YOU
WHAT IT MEANS
R. R. Coyle

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Change in the Cabinet—Rescue by
Wireless—Standard Oil Co. to be
Dissolved—Mrs. Taft Sick—In
Roosevelt's Role Ohio Again—Eng-
land to the Front.

CABINET CHANGE

Secretary of War Dickinson has re-
signed from the Cabinet and Henry
L. Stimson who was defeated by Dix,
the Tammany candidate, for gover-
nor of New York last fall has been
selected to take his place. The reason
given for Mr. Dickinson's resigna-
tion is the demand of his private
affairs.

BLESSINGS ON MARCONI

Three hundred and nineteen lives
have been added to the already large
list of those saved owing to the
fact that steamships are now equip-
ped with wireless telegraph apparat-
us. The Ward Line steamer Mer-
rida was struck off the coast of Cape
Charles on May 12th by a fruit steam-
er, Admiral Farragut, and was so
badly damaged that she sank a few
hours afterward. The 319 passen-
gers were transferred, however, to
the less wounded of the two ships
which, after preparing its own wire-
less station, called for aid which was
responded to by the battle ship Iowa
and the passenger steamer Hamilton.

STANDARD OIL LOSSES

The United States Supreme Court
announced, Monday, its long expect-
ed decision in the standard oil case.
The company is said to be a monop-
oly in restraint of trade and is
ordered to be dissolved in six
months.

The court was unanimous as to
the main features of the decision,
but Justice Harlan dissented on one
point, the application of the Sher-
man anti-trust law. The decision
in the tobacco case was also expect-
ed but the court evidently has not
made up its mind on that subject
yet.

MRS. TAFT SICK

Mrs. Taft, while accompanying the
President on a speaking tour in
New York City and Harrisburg, Pa.,
was stricken with a recurrence of
the nervous trouble from which she
suffered last year and was unable to
have with the President for Harris-
burg. It is reported that her illness
is not serious and she will be back
in Washington in a few days.

IN ROOSEVELT'S ROLE

Governor Woodrow Wilson of New
Jersey has been swinging around the
circle in characteristic Roosevelt fas-
hion, making speeches at every turn
of the road, and they are good
speeches too. Some say that he seeks
to make himself President, but what
of that when he heralds a new politi-
cal era? His utterances for the na-
tion ring like Judge O'Rear's for Ken-
tucky.

OHIO AGAIN

A little higher up now we point
the fingers of scorn, and to think it is
Ohio. Adams County gave the world
an unparalleled example of bribery
and corruption in elections,—the want
of character, principle and patriotism
in the electorate—and now the Grand
Jury is showing the same condition to
exist in the Ohio legislature both

(Continued on fifth page)

THE BIGGEST EVER

The prospects are that the com-
ing Commencement will be the
"greatest ever." The graduates num-
ber 88 from the five departments
of Berea and their friends alone, if
they could get here, would make a
big congregation.

The Commencement speakers are
men of unusual distinction and men
who have special gifts for interest-
ing such an audience as ours. Dr.
Johnson of Boston gave the Beca-
narrative sermon in the President's ab-
sence last year. He is known the
country over as one of the great
instructors of the Baptist pulpit. Dr.
A. Z. Conrad, pastor of the Park
Street Church in Boston, popularly
called "Brimstone Corner," is mak-
ing his first visit to Berea this year. He
is especially popular as a speaker to
men—powerful, pungent and forceful.
President Frost will preach to the
graduates on Sunday morning, June
4, and Governor Wilson speaks that
night to the young people's religious
societies.

The Home-Spun Fair is omitted this
year because of the absence of Mrs.
Hill but will be renewed next year
stronger than ever.

Visitors must not forget the im-
portant exhibits in the Printing Of-
fice, Industrial Building, Lincoln Hall
and Library.

JUDGE HOLLIDAY'S HOME BURNS

The home of Police Judge G. D.
Holliday on Jackson St., was com-
pletely destroyed by fire about noon
yesterday. The alarm was sounded
at 11:45, and before the fire depart-
ment reached the scene the entire
building was wrapped in flames.

The cause of the fire is unknown.
Mrs. Holliday had left her kitchen
and gone to the ice house and thinks
she had not been away more than
five minutes, when returning, she
found the entire interior of the
kitchen on fire. So rapidly did the
flames spread that almost none of
the furniture was saved. An effort
was made to remove the piano but

(Continued on fifth page)

O'REAR'S SPEECH

We have made mention in former issues, both in editorial col-
umns and by paragraphs quoted, of the remarkable speech of Judge
O'Rear at Hopkinville, beginning his campaign for the Republican
nomination for Governor. We are glad to publish this week the full
draft of that address accompanied by a good cut of Judge O'Rear,
both of which we have secured by special arrangement for the bene-
fit of our readers. It will be found on page 3.

Not for years has Kentucky been so electrified by the utterances
of any prospective candidate, and never, so far as the Citizen knows,
have the people so quickly and enthusiastically rallied to the banner
of a leader, every Republican convention that has been called so far
having endorsed Judge O'Rear.

THE CITIZEN is for Judge O'Rear, not simply because he is a Re-
publican but because he is for the things that THE CITIZEN stands
for—because he presents himself as a leader in Kentucky who, judg-
ing by his utterances, must be placed along with Theodore Roosevelt
and Woodrow Wilson.

HELP OR GET OUT OF THE WAY

Last week we only had space for bare mention of the visit of
Doctor McAfee of Park College. But we kept from the short address
which he gave in Chapel a paragraph to use this week, hoping to
pass along an inspiration.

It is a story which is complete in itself and we give it as nearly
as we can in the words of the speaker.

"Kansas City is built on the hills, and just on
the top of one of these hills some time ago I saw a
little flea-bitten animal balking and refusing to
pull its load. In the efforts of the driver to get it
out of the way it had stopped right across the car
tracks, and when I came in sight there were nine
street cars lined up waiting for that flea-bitten
thing to get off the track. I thought to myself that
it doesn't take much of an animal to balk and get
in the way and stop things from being done, nor
much of a man nor boy nor girl for that matter.
What a sorry effort a little male would make in try-
ing to pull the nine street cars and in helping along
the problem of Kansas City's locomotion. Yet the
animal that couldn't move the cars could stop
them all and tie up the business of an entire street.
Young people, old people, don't balk. If you
can't help, have the grace to move out and let the
other fellow have the right of way. Don't get in
the way for it takes a mighty little fellow to stop
everything but a real man or woman to get hold
and move things."

Reverend yourselves, not as little fellows that get
in the way but as men and women that get behind
things and make them go."

ANOTHER REASON.

Under the caption of "commendations and complaints" we
showed two weeks ago why it is that our subscribers do not get their
papers regularly—their mail is often put in their neighbor's box or is
lifted by some friend or relative and never delivered.

And there is another reason which recent experience with the
mails will illustrate. It was as follows:

A lady in Tyner, Jackson Co., wrote a letter to THE CITIZEN about
advertising her farm. It was dated March 13th, and also had on the
face of the envelope the stamp of the Tyner post office of the same
date, showing that it was written and mailed on the same day.

But this was not all. On the back of the envelope was the
stamp of the East Bernstadt office, March 13th, as well. That is, the
letter reached the railroad by the rural route on the day it was writ-
ten. But along side of the East Bernstadt stamp was the Berea
stamp, not the 14th of March, as it should have been, but April 29th.

Six weeks and a half to go a distance that is made by three
trains in every twenty-four hours in less than an hour and a half.
That is a pretty bad record for our Uncle Sam but we have the evi-
dence on him in his own hand writing.

But we only give this testimony in self-defense. If a letter,
marked and stamped as it must be, requires more than six weeks to
travel less than fifty miles—lies over that length of time en route—
what may we expect to be the fate of a piece of second class mat-
ter—a newspaper—sometimes?

We have ceased to wonder at the complaints but we shall contin-
ue to do all we can to remove the cause.

ANOTHER HEALTH APOSTLE

Dr. Stucky of Lexington Delivers Two Interesting Addresses.

Berea has been greatly favored
recently in hearing two famous lec-
turers on health topics, Dr. Paulson
whose visit was reported in last
week's issue, and Dr. Stucky of Lex-
ington.

Since the discovery by Koch that
many diseases are actually caused by
certain germs and that these particu-
lar diseases cannot occur unless
their special germs are present, doc-
tors and scientists have been study-
ing the question of preventing dis-
ease. Dr. Stucky, Sunday afternoon
and evening, gave two very defin-
ite and practical lectures on this

subject. He made two main points
as follows:

First, there is no effect
without a cause. Disease is not a
visitation of divine providence but
each infectious disease is caused by
a certain germ and cannot occur
when that germ is absent. Tubercu-
losis, typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fe-
ver, measles and many other disem-
s are caused by definite germs and
are therefore preventable. When-
ever one of these diseases occurs some-
body is at fault. It is our duty to
see to it that when these diseases
occur they are so handled that the

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The strength of any bank, State or
or National, depends upon its stock-
holders and directors.

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This Bank was examined by the State Bank Examiner
April 21, 1911.

IN OUR OWN STATE

Senator Bradley III in Washington—
Lexington Merchants Invade Breath-
ing—A Medical Inspector for Lexing-
ton Schools.

BRADLEY III

Senator Bradley was taken sudden-
ly ill in the Senate Chamber last
Thursday and was moved to his hotel.
His condition for some time had been
such as to create alarm among his
friends, but he is now reported to
be much improved.

INVADES THE MOUNTAINS

The Lexington Commercial Club
was conveyed on a special train over
the L. & E. on a courting expedition
last week. That is, the Lexington
business men were out bidding for
the friendship and favor, more espe-
cially the trade of the merchants along
the road from Lexington to Quick-
sand in Breathitt County. From all
reports it would seem that the Lex-
ington men are satisfied with their
reception.

WHY NOT EVERYWHERE

The Board of Education of the
Lexington city schools has decided
to employ a medical inspector for the
schools next year. This is a good
move and one can only wonder that
the public has been so slow in recog-
nizing the benefits to be derived from
medical attention to school children.

ADDRESSES ON TEMPERANCE.

Hon. J. D. White, Dr. Aaron S. Watkins, and Mr. Louis Fuller
Heard by Berea Audiences.

These people of Berea have been
fortunate during the past week in
having the privilege of hearing three
distinguished temperance speakers.

The first was Hon. John D. White
of Manchester, Ky., who is known far
and wide as an ardent prohibitionist.
He has represented his people repen-
tantly in both the state and national
legislatures. Mr. White gave a very
interesting and helpful talk in the
College Chapel, Wednesday morning.

On Saturday evening, Aaron S. Wat-
kins, LL. D., of Ada, O., addressed
an appreciative audience in the col-
lege chapel. Dr. Watkins is known all
over the United States as one of the
strongest forces in the Prohibition
Party. He has twice had the honor
of being nominated for governor of
Ohio on the Prohibition ticket and
in 1908 was placed on the ticket by
his party for Vice-President of the
United States.

Dr. Watkins enumerated the fol-
lowing reasons that induced him to
become a Prohibitionist: First, he
felt the need of a real general ques-
tion in politics. The question of Pro-

hibition meets this need since it is
the same everywhere, East, West,
North and South. This can not be
said of any of the other National
questions which have ever been up
before the people. The Tariff, for in-
stance, varies with Latitude and
Longitude.

Second, he felt the need of a sim-
ple question. The Tariff is two hun-
dred questions in one, while the
Prohibition question is one easily
understood by all.

Third, because of the need of a
question in politics that can be set-
tled. Most of the political issues of
today are the same as those of the
time of Washington.

Fourth, the need of a Moral ques-
tion. Many people say that moral
issues should be kept out of politics.
But this is impossible since every
great question which has attracted
and held the interest of the masses
of people has had a strong moral
side. A purely economic question is
of interest to only a few.

Fifth, Dr. Watkins said further
that he is a Prohibitionist because
all other methods of dealing with
the liquor traffic have failed. Li-
quor consumption in the United
States during the year 1910 was great-
er than ever before. The license sys-
tem has failed and the cost to the
government directly and indirectly
from the sale of liquor has amounted
to the revenue received by license
ninety times over. The great ten-
dency is for the liquor men to con-
centrate in large cities and do a tremen-
dous mail order business. The rail-
roads not only have the permission of
the government to carry this commodi-
ty, but are positively commanded
by the law to do so, even against
the will of the railroad officials.

Some people object to Prohibition
on the ground that it tends to de-
stroy "personal liberty." But one man's
personal liberty ends just where the
interest of society begins. Other
things being equal the interest and
rights of one man are neither more
nor less than those of any other sin-
gle individual. But when the interests
of one man run counter to those of
organized society there is but one

(Continued on fifth page)

NEW STORE

We have made a New Store of the old and now our
DRY GOODS AND GENTS' FURNISHING
departments are equal to the best in the country.

Come up and have a look at the New Store.

WELCH'S and "SAVE THE DIFFERENCE"

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)
J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

After all, what woman would want to wear a barem skirt if it did not attract a crowd?

A fashionable young Boston woman has learned to saw wood, but she has not learned to say nothing.

At all events, anyone who lives a year in Reno in order to get a divorce is entitled to some recompense.

A sculptor named Butensky is coming to the front. You can't keep a man with that name in the rear.

New York has a four-year-old boy with a suicidal mania. Possibly he has read the theory that the good die young.

What an awful thing it would be if the son in whom your hopes are centered were to grow up to be a college professor.

The Oklahoma woman who has thirteen sons, all under 5 years of age, probably also has her hands full most of the time.

A Los Angeles man drank carbolic acid, cut his throat and jumped from a skyscraper. If a thing is worth doing it is worth doing well.

An Illinois youth has been barred from enlistment in the navy because he has large ears. Is beauty one of the requirements in our navy?

It cost 1,125 lives to dig Pennsylvania coal last year. The inventors who are going to get us our heat direct from the sun should hurry up.

A dealer has been fined \$500 for selling loaded dice. Loaded dice are useless, anyway, as the industrious man can lose enough with the straight kind.

It develops that the Gotham police call the record of complaints from citizens, the squeal book. Which is facetious but hardly reassuring to the citizens.

A protest is being made in England against the tone of British novels. This ought to be just the boot to business that the publishers have been looking for.

Statistics show that 1,578 persons a minute are carried on the Chicago traction lines. They are not all on one car, though sometimes it seems as if they were.

A university professor of Chicago says that detective stories are good cures for sickness. This leaves something of a hiatus in uses for the higher literature.

"Ten cents a day in enough for food," opines Prof. Henderson of Harvard, but we doubt whether the professor is one of those who practice what they preach.

One of New England's many preachers makes the announcement that American women have ceased to blush. Puff! Why should any woman ever blush at what a good preacher says to her?

Emperor William is to have forty automobiles during the ensuing season, but even as King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany he will be unable to ride in more than one of his automobiles at a time.

Gotham telephone authorities assert that there is little profanity now or rude language used over the telephone. Possibly and paradoxically, the profanity and rude language are when the wire is busy.

A practical joker applied a lighted match to a load of hay in East Lynn, Mass., and achieved the gigantic stroke of humor of burning up four buildings. He made a bigger hit than most of his horse tribe.

A New York judge has severely criticized Cornelius Vanderbilt because he crossed his legs in the court room. Mr. Vanderbilt should respectfully content himself with the twisting of his thumbs or the twisting of his mustache.

MERIDIAN WINS KENTUCKY DERBY

Governor Gray Ran Second and Colston Took Third

ANOTHER TRACK RECORD BROKEN

Churchill Downs Was Crowded With Horsemen and Thirty Thousand Throats Greeted the Winner With Loud Hurrahs.

Louisville.—Before a crowd of 35,000 people Meridian, R. F. Carman's stake horse, captured the Kentucky Derby, the principal event on western racing circles. A length behind the son of Bromstick was the favorite and fast-closing Governor Gray, but the Garry Hermann colt was unable to get up in the stretch run as he has done in the past. Had Governor Gray been given a good ride there would have been a different tale to tell. Jockey Troxler took the American Derby winner all over the field after getting decidedly the worst of the start, and that the colt finished second is considered remarkable. Colston, which was favored by many and which went to the post heavily backed, finished third.

When the time was hung out for the race it was seen that another track record had been made, which only added to the laurels of the Carman colt. He covered the mile and a quarter in 2:05 flat, running the first mile in 1:28 flat. Early in the race it was realized that the dizzy pace set by the crack eastern horse would cause all but Governor Gray to drop back. Round the World, winner of the Juarez Derby and Juarez Oaks, attempted to hang on and did stick it out for a mile, but the Yankee filly soon tired. Colston hung on gamely in third place the entire distance, but he plainly showed the effects of his hard race.

Meridian got away in front when Starter Mars Cassidy released the webbing.

KENTUCKY KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Sixty-fourth Annual Conclave Expected Largest in History.

Lexington.—Even more than the usual interest attaches to the annual conclave of the Kentucky Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, which will be held in this city beginning May 16, on account of the fact that it was in Lexington nearly 100 years ago that the first Knights Templar encampment, as the commanderies were then called, was planted in the West. The grand commanders whom Lexington has furnished to the Grand Commandery of Kentucky are David S. Goodloe, Caleb J. Sanders, David J. Ayres, Henry R. Orr, William H. Warren, D. Verner Johnson and the present grand commander, John T. Cramer.

This will be the sixty-fourth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of Kentucky, and it is believed by the committee in charge of the arrangements here that the largest number of Knights who have ever attended a conclave in this state will be in attendance.

INTEREST ON CITY DEPOSITS.

Lexington.—Mayor John Skain is proud of the fact that he is the first mayor of Lexington to secure payment of interest on the city's bank deposits. Mayor Skain has just concluded an arrangement with the Phoenix-Third National bank by which the city is to receive 3 per cent interest on its deposits, the sinking fund daily balance to be used as the basis of computation.

Farm Values.

Washington.—The value of wealth produced on farms of the United States was \$8,926,000,000 during 1910, as estimated by the department of agriculture in a statement just issued. This is an increase of \$104,000,000 over 1909.

Texas, with her 10,000 acres of cotton, vied from Illinois during 1910 the honor of being the first state of the Union in value of principal farm crops, which aggregated \$364,110,000.

All in the Use.

Even the best things, ill used, become evil, and, contrarily, the worst things used well prove good. A good tongue used to deceit; a good wit used to defend error; a strong arm used to oppression; a good profession to dissimulation; are all evil. Even God's own word is the sword of the spirit, which, if it kills not our vices, kills our souls. Contrariwise (as poisons are used to wholesome medicines), afflictions and sins, by a good use, prove so salutary as nothing more. Words are as they are taken, and things are as they are used. There are even cursed blessings.—Bishop Hall

C. & O. LOSES TWO CASES.

Owingsville.—In the Bath circuit court J. J. Lacy, administrator of George Williams, was given a verdict of \$2,500 against the C. & O. railway for the death of Williams. Lacy sued for \$8,000. The road also lost the case of Mrs. James Montjoy, who sued for damages for the killing of her husband by a freight train. Mrs. Montjoy getting a verdict of \$1,999. The road will appeal both cases.

HEAVY HAIL KILLS LAMBS AND KIDS.
Smith's Grove.—A heavy rain fell here which later turned into hail. At Friendship it hailed so hard that young goats, lambs and pigs were killed.
Several plant beds were smashed and plants looked as though the beds had been stamped.
Wheat is damaged a great deal.
One farmer estimated it at as much as half ruined.

BANKERS MEET.

Louisville Men Address Gathering at Walton.

Fulton.—The third annual meeting of Group Six of the Kentucky Bankers' association was held here and had an attendance of nearly 100. As it was the first meeting of the group system in the state this year its success was looked forward to with considerable interest. The address of welcome was made by J. G. Tomlin, of Walton, and responded to by C. E. Ford, of the Fifth-Third National bank of Cincinnati. Kennedy Helm, of Louisville, made an address on bank laws, and Arch H. Davis, of Louisville, state secretary, on Kentucky Bankers' association.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: D. B. Wallace, Walton, vice president; A. M. Larkin, Newport, secretary-treasurer; F. J. Hermes, Covington; executive committee, E. S. Clark, Falmouth; D. L. Bell, Bedford, and Ed Zeitz, Covington.



ROBERT A. COOK.
Newly Appointed Assistant Secretary of State.

A LENGTHY MORTGAGE.

Louisville & Nashville Instrument Secures Over Two Millions.

Lexington.—Probably the longest and largest mortgage that has ever been filed in Fayette county in an indenture given by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. to secure an indebtedness of \$2,050,591.16, and is executed as of the date of February 1, 1908, to secure an issue of 30-year 4 per cent gold bonds. The mortgage recites that the railroad company has loaned money and advanced sums to the amount of the consideration stated and the mortgage covers property in 20 counties in Kentucky and also some in Alabama. As the mortgage covers realty it must be recorded in each county in which any real property included is located and the certificates of record are printed and bound with the volume.

CRUSHED BY TREE.

Lancaster Boy Meets Death in Peculiar Manner.

Lancaster, Ky.—Walter E., the 7-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Fala, met death by an unusual accident. Mr. Fala was sawing a tree into sections that had been uprooted by a storm. The little lad, unknown to the father, had crawled into the hole left by the uprooted roots, and as this massive section was severed by Mr. Fala's saw and fell back into its former place, the whole mass fell upon the boy and crushed him lifeless.

Maine Raising Begins May 20.

Havana.—Notwithstanding the recent mishap to the mammoth cofferdam around the battleship Maine, the army engineers who are raising the ship, expect to begin pumping out the water on May 20. Five feet of water will be pumped out and then pumping operations will cease for ten days in test the cofferdam against the immense pressure of surrounding water. If it holds, pumping will be resumed.

FINE HORSES BURNED.

Training Stables at Mt. Olivet Go Up in Flames.

Mt. Olivet.—The Ashbury and Anderson training stables caught fire in the hayloft and the building, together with 15 or 20 head of fine show horses and stallions were burned to death. The loss is near \$20,000. The beautiful show mare Stuart, valued at \$1,000, was lost.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES.

State Convention at Mayville—Banquet and Election of Officers.

Mayville.—The state convention of the Knights of the Maccabees of the World terminated here with a banquet. Supreme Commander Minkley, of Detroit; State Commander Elkins, of Lexington; State Recorder Keeper Tanner and many others, high in the order, were present, and took part in the initiation ceremonies. Following in a list of the new state commandery:

State commander, M. F. Elkins, Lexington; past state commander, J. H. Brimmer, Mt. Sterling; lieutenant commander, John W. Lancaster, Lexington; state recorder keeper, E. J. Tanner, McKinney, Ky.; chaplain, J. T. Yager, Lagrange; physician, Dr. E. H. Pendleton, Hartford; master-at-arms, J. C. Robinson, Junction City; sergeant, R. H. Cooper, Pikeville; first M. U. E. F. Powers, Crestwood; second M. G. W. F. Grigsby, Springfield; sentinel, John Hanner, Covington; picket, C. G. Woodall, Science Hill; sup. rep., W. A. Ginn, Ashland; sup. alt., J. R. Cook, Somerset, and C. A. Hess, Louisville.

FALLS CITY HAS TWO FIRES.

Losses Approximate \$12,000 With Ample Insurance.

Louisville.—Fire of unknown origin burned out the interior of the three-story brick building occupied by a colored lodge of Odd Fellows. The loss is estimated at \$8,600.

The drug store of Samuel Myers occupies the ground floor of the building and he estimates his loss at \$3,000. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$4,000, and the Lyre theatre suffered a \$1,000 loss. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

A spark from a passenger engine in believed to have started a fire in a stable of the Falls City Brewing Co., causing a loss of about \$4,000. The stable was a two-story brick building, but when the roof caught fire the hay, yeast and grain stored in the second story became a mass of flames. Six horses and all of the harness in the stable that was destroyed were rescued. The loss is covered by insurance.

JERKED TO DEATH.

Elevator Repairer is Fatally Hurt at Pickle Factory.

Louisville.—Engaged in repairing the elevator of the East, Crofts & Co. pickle factory Joseph Tinker, 28, was crushed to death when the rope at the bottom of the car, which held the elevator in place, became loosened.

The car was even with the first floor at the time, and Tinker, who was on top, grasped the cable and was jerked upward to the top. His head struck the top, rendering him unconscious. He fell to the floor, a distance of four stories.

TO INSPECT CHILDREN.

Lexington.—At a meeting of the school board a resolution was passed providing for a medical inspection for the city public schools to be elected and begin his duties at the opening of the next school year in September. The report shows 11,185 children of school age, of which 5,764 are white and 5,421 negroes. A resolution was passed declaring a holiday on Wednesday, May 17, in honor of the Knights Templar conclave.

WILLARD BANK CLOSED.

Alleged Shortage of \$14,000 Found by Examiner Snyder.

Grayton.—Kentucky Bank Examiner Snyder closed the bank of Willard after examining and finding a shortage of \$14,000. It is alleged. The bank was established seven years ago with capital of \$15,000. Stockholders claim depositors will be paid in full.

Franklin.—Congressman R. V. Thomas has secured the position of assistant doorkeeper of the house for 1. Creekmur, of Scottsville. The appointee was a former citizen of Simpson county.

Refined Torture.

The oft-recurring question of the meat man had found its way into the conversation.

"The meat man on earth," alleged Jones, "lives in Philadelphia—City of Brotherly Love. He resides in an apartment hotel. His bedroom window gives upon a court which is possessed of terrific acoustic properties. This meat man snores. With the coming of spring sleepers in the court opened wider their windows. So did the meat man—the accomplished snorer. His fellow-tenants suffered. They begged him to desist. Now what do you think he did?"

Nobody guessed.
"He rigged up a megaphone, caused it to project into the open court, and snored into it all night."

Louisville.—The official program for the 83d annual council of the Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky, which will be held at the Church of the Advent, May 30 to 31 inclusive, has been given out. Some of the most active workers in the Episcopal church in and out of the state will be present.

WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Lexington.—The building at Mill and Water streets, owned by the Bank estate and occupied as a warehouse by E. L. March and others, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$21,000.

EROSION IN THE SOUTHERN APPALACHIANS.

United States Geological Report Shows Extensive Destruction in Mountain Areas Constituting the Headwaters of Important Eastern Rivers.

Frankfort.—A report on an exploration in the Southern Appalachians, by J. C. Glenn, professor of geology in Vanderbilt university, just published by the United States Geological Survey, is a timely contribution to a subject now engaging wide public attention. It places in the hands of those interested in the best utilization of the great Appalachian watershed the most authentic and detailed information yet presented on the subject, representing as it does the results of expert field investigation.

A Story of Ruined Lands.

The purpose of Prof. Glenn's study was to note the extent and the effects and so far as possible the causes of erosion in the region examined and to determine the means of preventing the widespread evil results of unwise agriculture and lumbering. Accordingly, he traveled from stream valley to stream valley through the southern mountains, noting and recording with great exactness hillside and mountain side wash and wear, soil removal by gullying and soil burial by overwash, stream clogging and stream overflow, the filling of mill ponds and the wrecking of dams and bridges, and numerous other evils that are attributed by many observers, in large part, to reckless deforestation and injudicious attempts to cultivate slopes that are not adapted to agriculture.

Investigations Made in Eight States.

Prof. Glenn's studies included parts of eight states—Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Alabama. In the course of the study it was noted that steep slopes formed of certain rocks could be safely cultivated, but that others, no steeper, composed of other, different rocks were cultivated with disastrous results. Observations were made of countless gaping chasms started in steep hillsides by the drag of logs "skunked" down from timbered hill-tops—chasms that cave and throw down timber and cause the wash of masses of gravel and cobblestones over fertile valley lands below. Bars and shallows formed in navigable streams by sand and gravel loosened far upstream by agricultural and forestry malpractice were noted at hundreds of places and are specifically mentioned in the report.

Agriculture and Forestry Involved.

According to Prof. Glenn the problems thus studied geologically must find their solution in methods that relate largely to forestry and to agriculture. The agricultural problem involves the selection of the areas best suited for agriculture because of fertility and character of soil and moderate slope of surface and the study of the ways in which such areas may best be handled to prevent their own destruction through erosion, as well as the destruction of other lands and property by the waste material they deposit and the floods they help to generate.

The forester would protect steep slopes by keeping them clothed with timber, coax back tree growth on denuded areas, keep down forest fires, protect and perpetuate the supply of hard wood, protect the game and fish and enhance the beauty and charm of the region as a health and pleasure resort, as well as prevent the navigable streams that flow from these mountains from filling up with the sand and silt whose removal is now costing annually large sums of money.

The report is published as Professional Paper 72 of the United States Geological Survey, and can be had free by applying to the director of the survey at Washington. It consists of 133 pages and is illustrated by maps and half-tone plates.

WINS HONORS.

Perryville.—The following item concerning a grandson of Mr. J. H. Minor, is taken from the Douglas Tribune, of Douglas, Kan.: "Carlie Minor was winner in the inter-university debate at the K. I. The K. I. team not only won the honors, but it was Carlie's rebuttal argument that saved the day."

FARMERS FELL OUT.

Brownsville.—An altercation took place between Webb Hay and Ed Coates on Green river, when Hay was jaded out by Coates in the side, near the heart. They were neighbors, and it is alleged that Hay cut down a tree near the division line. They met and the Coates asked him why he destroyed the tree, each claiming the ownership.

Possibilities of Sakhalin.

Japanese investigators have proved that the southern half of the island of Sakhalin is a good winter wheat country.

Lebanon.—Dr. and Mrs. L. D. Knott narrowly escaped being dangerously hurt while en route to Bradfordsville. When a short distance from town the horse they were driving became frightened at a steam road roller, and, wheeling suddenly, overturned the buggy. Both Dr. and Mrs. Knott were thrown out. Both received a number of painful wounds.

Rights of French Husbands.

A Frenchman may obtain a divorce if his wife goes on the stage without his consent.

MANUFACTURES IN KENTUCKY.

Census Bureau's Preliminary Summary Concerning the State.

Washington.—A preliminary statement of the general results of the Thirtieth United States Census of Manufactures of the state of Kentucky has been issued by Acting Census Director Faulkner. It includes a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by state totals, prepared under the direction of Mr. Wm. M. Steuart, chief statistician for manufactures, bureau of the census. The figures are preliminary and subject to such revision as may be necessary after a further examination of the original reports.

The Thirtieth Census, like that of 1904, differs from the Twelfth Census in 1900, with reference to manufactures, in that the two later censuses excluded the hand and the building trades and the neighborhood industries, and took account only of establishments conducted under the factory system. In the last census, also, as in that for 1904, statistics were not collected for factories having a product for the census year of a value less than \$500, except where reports were taken for establishments idle during a portion of the year 1909, or which began operation in that year, and whose products, therefore, were less than \$500.

The Rates of Increase.

The summary for the state shows increase in all the items at the census of 1909, as compared with that for 1904. These are exhibited, in percentage order, as follows:

Miscellaneous expenses, 153 per cent; value added by manufacture, 53 per cent; number of salaried officials and clerks, 47 per cent; value of products, 40 per cent; primary horse power, 32 per cent; cost of materials used, 29 per cent; number of establishments, 28 per cent; salaries and wages, 24 per cent; capital, 17 per cent, and average number of wage earners employed during the year, 9 per cent.

There were 4,776 manufacturing establishments in 1909 and 3,734 in 1904, an increase of 1,042, or 28 per cent.

The capital invested, as reported in 1909, was \$172,779,000, a gain of \$25,497,000, or 17 per cent over \$147,282,000 in 1904. The average capital per establishment was approximately \$36,000 in 1909 and \$39,000 in 1904. In this connection it should be stated that in the census schedule the inquiry concerning capital invested calls for the total amount, both owned and borrowed and invested in the business, but does not include the value of rented property, plant, or equipment which was employed in the conduct of manufacturing enterprises.

The cost of materials used was \$111,759,000 in 1909, as against \$86,545,000 in 1904, an increase of \$25,234,000, or 29 per cent. The average cost of materials per establishment was approximately \$23,000 in 1909 and in 1904. In addition to the component materials which enter into the products of the establishments for the census year there are included fuel, rent of power and heat, and mill supplies.

The value of products was \$223,754,000 in 1909 and \$159,754,000 in 1904, an increase of \$64,000,000, or 40 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$47,000 in 1909 and \$43,000 in 1904.

The salaries and wages amounted to \$37,491,000 in 1909 and \$30,310,000 in 1904, an increase of \$7,181,000, or 24 per cent.

The number of salaried officials and clerks was 8,610 in 1909 and 5,853 in 1904, an increase of 2,757, or 47 per cent.

The average number of wage earners employed during the year was 65,401 in 1909, and 59,794 in 1904, an increase of 5,607, or 9 per cent.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Scottsville Has a Live Topic For Public Betterment.

Scottsville.—This little city, which was visited by a disastrous fire, is making preparations to organize a more efficient fire department.

The city was visited by a disastrous blaze, caused either from a burning trash pile or spark from the Scottsville mill, which set fire to the large barn of Dr. J. E. Pace, burning two fine horses and the contents of the barn. The sparks from the burning structure blew to the Allen County Bank home, occupied by the cashier, A. H. Gardner, totally destroying it. Before the building was destroyed, sparks blew to the handsome home of Senator Tibbels Carpenter, where his wife's body was lying a corpse. The Carpenter hotel was badly burned, swelling a loss of \$5,000. The Carpenter Dent Drug Co. was partially destroyed.

Chinese Vaccination.

A form of vaccination against smallpox has been practiced by the Chinese since ancient times.

Louisville will get the annual complement of the Kentucky national guard for 1911. This was determined on by Adj. Gen. Johnston, who says the interested parties there have agreed to meet the requirements of the state department. The camp will be held during July.

Healthy Spot in Europe.

The village of Amunne in France is said to be the healthiest place in Europe. It has only 40 inhabitants, 23 of whom are over eighty years old, and one is over one hundred.

JUDGE O'REAR

ELABORATES THE PLATFORM UPON WHICH HE ORIGINALLY ANNOUNCED HIS CANDIDACY FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY.

OPENING CAMPAIGN SPEECH

Stands His Ground on Tobacco Question—Uses Plain Spoken Words on County Unit Bill—Asks What's the Matter With Old Kentucky.

Judge Edward Clay O'Rear opened his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor of Kentucky in an address at Hopkinsville, in which he elaborated the views briefly outlined in his earlier formal announcement. He spoke to a great gathering of citizens of Christian and adjoining counties in which all political elements were represented.

Judge O'Rear began by pointing out the folly of confusing State and national politics and injecting into the campaign in Kentucky this year questions that might properly be raised in a Presidential contest involving all the States. He paid tribute to the growing spirit of independence among voters and declared that in these days the personality of the candidate and his individual tendencies were often of even more importance than formal party utterances.

"He who aspires to lead a party," added the speaker, "should not be afraid to venture an opinion concerning the public questions with which he would be called upon to deal if elected, and he should not be afraid to suggest remedies for existing evils."

After discussing this progressive phase of the political situation generally, Judge O'Rear dwelt at some length upon what he regarded as a remarkable reversal of conditions in Kentucky, which once proudly came near the head of the procession of States, but had now fallen far to the rear. He reviewed in a philosophic and nonpartisan vein the causes to which he attributed this great change. Following up this line of argument, he said:

Going to the Root of the Trouble.

There is a school of thought that believes in treating an ailment by treating the symptoms. I hold for the idea of going to the cause of the trouble. Remove it, and the laws of nature will effect a cure if the patient is not too far exhausted.

It is foolish to say that this political party or that is the cause. Human nature is not differentiated upon party lines. Multitudes have long played upon the string that the other party's being in power is per se ruinous to the welfare of the country. We have grown old enough to be wise enough not to be fooled any longer by such cradles. Fact is, it is being demonstrated all over this land year by year that a party is no better than its pending policies, and the policies are no more efficacious than the worth of the men entrusted with their execution; that it does not matter so much to the people which party is in power as what they propose then to do, and the kind of men they propose to do it with.

Equality of Representation is Fundamental.

Now is a representative popular government. Equality is the keystone of the political arch. He who denies it is a tyrant, if not a despot. He is of the class who would take more than his share, and to do so rob a weaker neighbor of his. He belongs to the predatory tribe, actuated by greed and sustained by his own multiplied wrongs. If given the license he would subjugate the rest of the world to his service. The people of Kentucky realize as fundamentally true that the right of government depends not only on the consent of the governed, but upon each member of society having identical political power in the government. Hence it is incorporated in the Constitution of this State that the legislative department, composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives, shall be apportioned among the people, according to population and territory, being as nearly equal and uniform as may be possible and rested upon the Federal census.

Educational Needs of Kentucky.

Judge O'Rear discussed at length the educational needs of Kentucky, which he said were next in importance to fair representation of all the people in the government. He advocated agricultural and manual training in keeping with the industrial age in which we live, and loyal support for the normal schools for white and colored teachers. Speaking of better schools in the country districts, he said:

The county districts are entitled to, and the State is concerned in their being provided with high schools, as has been done for the cities and towns. If the schools are necessarily too far away for some of the pupils, then let the State or county or district pay for hauling the children to school. The children must be in school, and should be required to attend some school. We now haul common drunks to the police station in patrol wagons and criminals to jail and to the penitentiaries on the trains at public expense. Why is it out as competent for the

State to haul the innocent children to a fountain of learning where their minds may be enlightened and fed and trained for useful careers for the State?

The People Should Control. Judge O'Rear here took up the "Third House," as the legislative lobby has come to be known in Kentucky, and showed how it had come to be the most powerful influence in a State in shaping legislation, to the tremendous advantage of the corporate interests that seek unfair advantages over the people. He declared his purpose to do all in his power, if elected Governor, to drive the "Third House" out of Kentucky by taking away its opportunity and influence, and he gave assurance that those who would resist the encroachment of the lobby are not the enemies of capital and progress, as some would have it appear. He said, in conclusion, on this subject:

Outspoken Declaration on Liquor Question.

You probably know my attitude on the liquor question. It is, that the sale of liquors should be regulated by law, if allowed at all. And whether it should be allowed should be decided by the people of the community to be affected, whether that community be a precinct, city, town or county. The Constitution of this State requires the question to

be so submitted, and requires that the county shall be the unit, at same time, in determining whether liquor shall be sold anywhere in that county. Notwithstanding the Constitution was adopted in 1891, the liquor lobby has been able to prevent legislation carrying that provision into effect as to counties having towns not larger than the fifth class. There is no legal or just ground for such classification. The Constitution does not admit of it. Nor do the conditions. The people of Christian county ought to have and do have the same constitutional rights as the people of Trigg county. Yet the Constitution has been nullified on this subject for twenty years.

I pledge you my best endeavors to have it carried into effect, and then enforced. The liquor people pay me the great compliment of believing that I mean it. They believe I will endeavor to do what I say, and believe I will be able to do what I propose. In fact, they have no doubt about it. That is why they are fighting my nomination so bitterly, and why some of them who are Republicans have threatened to bolt my nomination and why the published threat is made of flooding the State with an enormous corruption fund to defeat me in November.

I merely want you to know in advance what chances you take in my nomination. I do not fear them. I invite the issue, and I charge them now to be sure of their ground in the fight. Whether the Constitution shall be complied with, whether the people shall be given the power to rule, is too big and important to surrender under a threat that the liquor interests will buy this election.

It is notable, by the way, that no other candidate in either party has declared himself on this subject. Whether it is because they are not in sympathy with the county unit measure, or if being really in sympathy are afraid of the liquor threat, or are too polite to speak out, hoping to "catch 'em comin' and goin'," one is puzzled to decide.

Progressive Political Measures.

Judge O'Rear declared himself strongly in favor of the popular election of United States Senators; a compulsory primary election law for both parties, at the expense of the State, so that every citizen, win or lose, should have equal opportunity in seeking nominations for public office; a corrupt practices act that will insure clean elections, do away with enormous campaign funds and secure publicity for all campaign contributions and expenditures before and after elections.

The speaker also gave his unqualified commendation to the good roads movement, proposed reforms in the tax laws and the inspection of State banks.

Continuing, Judge O'Rear said:

Do Politicians Appeal to People?

So much in brief for the policies which I propose as affecting the wel-

fare of this State. They are submitted for your reflection and judgment. It has been said that the Democratic candidate for Governor either now on the track or withdrawn, mentioned any of them in his announcement, or in any speech made by him. Also, strange that that party, having full power to do so, has not during the last ten years, enacted them, or at least some of them, into statutes in Kentucky. Also strange that in no platform adopted by that party in this State has any of these planks, unless it be that of electing United States Senators by popular vote, been incorporated.

On the other hand, such distinguished Republicans as Roosevelt, Beveridge, Duffell, Cummins, La Follette, Bourke and others scarcely less known have persistently for years been advocating them, and the great Republican States of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Washington, Oregon and California have adopted them in the main in their constitutions or statutes.

But it matters not so much where they came from. The question is: Are they safe policies to be adopted in this State, and do they promise the best guaranty of good government for the people? I think they do. I propose them to my party as sound Republican doctrine. It is not intended, of course, to dictate to its platform. I am telling the public what I stand for. If it suits them they will be safe in nominating me. If it does not suit them they will be spared the ordeal of having to choose between a candidate of unknown views or their ticket and a candidate of known views, perhaps, on some other ticket. If what I stand for does not suit my party they can and should deny me the nomination while it is yet in their control, and place it on one more in accord with their views.

Invites Inspection of Public Career.

In submitting my candidacy to the Republicans of the State for the nomination for the office of Governor, I have chosen this place and time for as full a public statement as seemed necessary to now make. It is in order that you may have before you what I stand for and what I propose. I realize, however, that in addition one's public career, as well as private, will be and ought to be closely scrutinized by the voters before giving him such a nomination.

My public career has been almost entirely on the bench, and for about eleven years on the Court of Appeals of your State. The published opinions of that court and all of them are published and are accessible and available to everybody. I have endeavored to interpret the law in its spirit, and according to the accepted precedents. I can claim no personal credit for anything good that has been written for the Court, whether or not I wrote it. It was necessarily the action of the Court, and in every instance represents the judgment of at least a majority of the body. Furthermore, opinions of that court are not written for political purposes, and are, I am proud to say, written without regard to politics.

But if in any opinion which I wrote you find anything indicating that I would be unsound as Governor of the State, you are at liberty to charge it to me personally, for all that I have there said I believed was the law of the land. It correctly represents my views at the time, and I do not now recall that I have changed them, though I always reserve the right to learn, and do not in any sense claim that I am free from error.

Speech at Tobacco Conference.

It can not have escaped you that I have been subjected to rather caustic criticism in certain quarters because of my attitude on the tobacco situation in Kentucky. Some people have gone so far as to say, and some few Republicans have said, that one holding such opinion as I expressed on a memorable occasion during the stormy period of those troubles, was unfit to be Governor of the State, and that it would be a calamity to nominate or elect me.

I do not intend here to explain or defend what was said by me on that occasion. I merely intend to state what was said, and how it was said up to. If my position was then sound, I am unsound, for I have not changed my opinion one whit. On the contrary, its correctness is confirmed in my judgment.

Situation at That Time.

To recall the situation briefly to your recollection: As you know, Kentucky is an agricultural State, and since the war has been nothing else in the main. Whatever affects the agricultural class of our population affects the welfare of the whole State. All writers on political economy agree that the basis of wealth of any State is agriculture. It is peculiarly true of Kentucky. But in growing corn, wheat and oats we do so in competition with the new fertile lands, acquired at a cheap price, in the new States west and northwest, where they raise more to the acre, at less cost. Hence, they set the prices of those commodities and we must meet their prices, and what is a profitable price to them is a losing one to us.

Fat meat stock depends in value on the prices of grain. Hence, they, too, control that market, at least, the market set for them is the gauge by which we must sell. The result is, grain raising and live stock in Kentucky are not profitable. True, they are necessarily followed, and in the aggregate, extensively. But we do not and can not make much headway producing those commodities alone.

You have observed that nearly every locality is peculiarly adapted to knowledge of the subject.

Prof. Fay of Tufts college is a famous Alpinist. At his home are many souvenirs of his Alpine trips, one of the most interesting being a large photograph of Mount Kangchenjunga, 16,430 feet above sea level.

"You ask what is the real value of mountain climbing? Well, it is merely a good sport," said Prof. Fay. "But here is something that will perhaps convey, better than I can now, the object of all mountaineers."

He brought out a little pamphlet,

certain products, although it may produce others to help. For example: Potatoes in Maine; peaches in Delaware; corn in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri; cotton in the Carolinas, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas; sugar in Louisiana; oranges in Florida and lower California; and other fruits in northern California, Oregon and Washington. Kentucky can produce all of these things except oranges. But we can neither produce enough to sustain the commerce of the State, nor to affect the markets.

Tobacco Kentucky's Distinctive Crop.

The one article we can and do produce over and above all the rest of the world is tobacco. At fair prices the crop would realize probably thirty-five million dollars a year. Eighty thousand people in Kentucky are engaged in its production. Seventy-five counties grow it extensively. It is the principal money crop of the farmers of the State where it is grown. It cannot be used until it passes through some process of manufacture. The Federal government lays a tax on its manufacture. The regulations are stringent and severe. Our tobacco supply not only the major part of the commodity consumed in the United States, but of the world, particularly of chewing tobacco.

The manufacturers some years ago combined their plant and capital, so that practically all of them were merged into one gigantic concern. Thus competition in buying was destroyed, and the farmers had to sell at their single purchaser's price, or quit. The result was that prices were reduced to less than the cost of production. The loss entailed on the State was not less than twenty millions a year.

The farmers tried various ways of getting at the trouble and to overcome it. Anti-trust legislation was enacted. Conditions remained the same. Finally, after great agitation and after several futile attempts, the farmers organized a selling pool, whereby they would be enabled to present a single seller as against a single buyer. The tobacco trust fought their efforts bitterly. They sought by every conceivable method to disrupt and destroy the farmers' pool.

The farmers had two crops in these pools unsold, 1906 and 1907. The trust was holding out, refusing to buy from the pool. It was their purpose to starve the farmers into a surrender.

In the midst of it, there came the money panic of 1907. Credit was already strained. It looked like the farmers would lose for lack of means to sustain them. They then tried the tactics of their competitor. They determined to try the starving process themselves by cutting out the crop of 1908.

At this crisis, simple in its plain and brief telling, but intense in interest and feeling at the time, a mob entered this city and destroyed warehouses and other property. One or more persons were killed in the melee. Governor Beckham ordered troops to Hopkinsville to preserve the public peace and protect life and property.

This was the situation when Governor Wilson came into office. It was, indeed, a grave situation. More trouble and in other quarters was feared. How to wisely handle the situation was a most difficult question.

Governor Wilson Calls Conference.

The Governor called a meeting of tobacco growers, insurance men and representatives of the tobacco trust at Frankfort, which convened in December of 1907. I understood it was for the purpose of conferring, to agree, if possible, upon terms by which the trust would take over the pooled tobacco at some satisfactory price, and the farmers to then abandon the threatened cut-out of the 1908 crop, thereby relieving the tense situation, when it was believed normal conditions would be resumed.

I was present at this conference as a spectator. There were probably five hundred growers present, many of whom I knew personally, and knew to be citizens of the most irreproachable character and standing. The trust had several representatives present. The insurance people were represented. The Insurance Commissioner was present and acted as secretary of the meeting.

The Governor presided and addressed the meeting at length several times. The comments at the morning session had been severe—not too severe—against the night riders, and urged upon the growers to co-operate with the officers of the law in directing and punishing the lawless band that had destroyed property at Hopkinsville.

Unfortunately nothing occurred indicating a purpose or prospect of the interested parties getting together on a basis of settling the pending question, which was whether the trust would buy the tobacco in the pool at any price.

Judge O'Rear Called Upon to Speak.

At the afternoon session I was requested by the Insurance Commissioner to make a speech to the audience. I declined upon the ground that I had not thought out anything to say, and furthermore, being Chief Justice of the State, it was perhaps of doubtful propriety for me to say anything.

The matter was submitted to the Governor. I understood him to concur in my views. At his request, though, I took a seat in the stand near him.

It seems now there must have been some misunderstanding, for before I was aware of any change in the pro-

gram I heard the Governor presenting me to the meeting for an address. The Governor knew my views on the situation, for at his instance I had had several conferences with him on the subject.

I said in the speech that the Governor was to be commended for his efforts to restore peace and to protect life and property, as well as to bring to punishment the violators of the law. But I further said that in my opinion the disorders were symptomatic; that they reflected the feeling of resentment of many growers that they had suffered long oppression and that the law had not afforded them any remedy; that the surest way to prevent similar outbreaks was to remove the cause of them; that the growers could not be convinced that they were not being outrageously oppressed by threats of punishment that you could not push an idea through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet.

I said that it was lawlessness that produced lawlessness; that the remedy for the growers was a resort to the law; and that if the State would use its power also to punish the lawless trust, there would be found enough virtue in the law of this State to bring adequate redress.

I did not criticize the Governor for his efforts to suppress the lawless element among the growers. But I did say that all the growers were not lawless, nor were they in sympathy with lawlessness; that the great majority of them were a peaceful, law-abiding people, and that the welfare and good reputation of the State required it to protect its peaceable citizens in their rights and property, as well as to protect the stranger within our gates. I urged that both offenders, the trust and the night riders, be called to account by the law.

Stands by Every Word He Spoke.

I do not presume to recall the words, but that is the substance of the speech. And upon that record I am willing to stand.

No, the fact is, when you hear anyone say that my speech at the tobacco meeting disqualifies me from being Governor, if you will scratch his back, under a thin veneer you will find him to be one of two things: either a man opposed to the county unit, or one in the employ of the tobacco trust or some allied interest. Or you will find he has been imposed on by some such person, and his judgment warped by untrue and unwarranted statements.

Views on Enforcement of Law.

It is intimated by some, though not believed in by any, I imagine, that I am not in favor of the enforcement of the law. No violator of the law, however, whose case has come before me as a judge, says that. Unless the law is supreme and is fairly and justly enforced, our government can not stand, for it is only a government of law—the law alone is supreme.

But I am for the impartial enforcement of the law, against the mighty and intelligent law-breaker, as well as against the ignorant may be away by his passion. He is ill-acquainted with the spirit of the law who thinks it is an engine of punishment only, a means of vengeance. The end and purpose of all criminal law, and its main justification, is that it may prevent crime and wrong.

He enforces the law best who executes it so as to prevent wrong. He would govern best who would maintain a state of peace and tranquility, rather than he who foments disturbances and then punishes the people he has suffered to be moved to wrath and excess.

I abhor the mob spirit—which is the spirit of wreaking vengeance. It is born of the baser nature of man. Our statutes against it are severe—not too severe. I wish they could be more strictly enforced. But those statutes, like all others, must be enforced by lawful authority. At present that is through the Circuit Courts, and by means of the county officials.

I would favor the vesting of power with the Governor to suspend any peace officer, until his case could be tried by the Senate, who suffered a mob to take life or destroy property in his jurisdiction, and if I am elected Governor and such power is given me I will execute it sternly.

The Kentucky He Hopes to See.

I want to see this people prosperous, happy and progressive, taking the part due from a virile race in the affairs of our great country. I want to see their sons and daughters equipped, trained and qualified for the highest competitions in life; I want to see the prestige of the old Commonwealth restored; I want to see the old homesteads repaired, refurbished, and abound in those good things that gave the name Kentucky its charm as a synonym of whole-souled hospitality; to this end I want to see and am willing to help produce the conditions where Kentucky's products will be protected and encouraged by Kentucky; when her schools will equal the best and suffice for the moral and intellectual training of all her youthful system perfected from the kindergarten to the State University; when it will no longer be true that 58 per cent. of her white children are not in attendance upon any school, but when all will be there; when her roads will afford safe, comfortable and cheap travel to her people; when her tax system will be equal and fair, and not oppressive upon any industry; when her laws will be respected and enforced at home by enlightened public sentiment.

When the people rule I shall expect those things, for I have unbounded faith yet in the people, in their good sense and good purpose.

son, it reveals to his eyes; and finally—yet by no means least—he loves it for the test of his bodily powers to which its conquest subjects him every time that, yielding to an irresistible longing, he undertakes the task of scaling its lofty summit."

Delightful Prospect.

Many Creditors—I shall call every week until you pay this amount!

Debtors—Ideally. Then there seems every probability of our acquaintance ripening into friendship.

FIVE DEAD IN AUTO WRECKS

Several More Believed to be Fatally Injured

RIDERS PINNED UNDER MACHINE

Deadly Grade Crossing Responsible For the Worst of the Accidents—One Car Turned Turtle and Still Another Left the Roadway and Ran Into the Ditch.

Herkimer, N. Y.—Emerging swiftly from the end of a covered bridge, which deadened sound and cut off all view of danger, an automobile containing five women and two men was struck and torn to pieces by a New York Central flyer.

The dead:—W. H. Van Wile, of Fultonville, N. Y., civil engineer, owner of the machine. Fred Harvey, of Amsterdam, N. Y., chauffeur; Julia Billington, of Fultonville, died later.

The injured:—Mrs. W. H. Van Wile, Gertrude Jones, of Rome, N. Y., in hospital; probably will die; Rose Graham, of Rome, N. Y.; probably will die; Marie Osterhouse, of Oneida, N. Y.; probably will die.

Harvey and Edward Hicks, engineer of the flyer, had seen each other at the same moment. But it was too late.

Auto Turns Turtle.

Ashtabula, Ohio—Leroy Sheldon, was killed, and Abner Warrington, Edward Dibel and Thomas Doyle, railroad conductors, were seriously injured when Sheldon's automobile, in which they were riding struck a hole in a road west of Ashtabula and turned over. Sheldon's neck was broken. Warrington's skull was crushed and he may not recover.

Probably Four More.

Marletta, Ohio—One was killed, three probably fatally injured and two seriously hurt when an auto ran into a ditch near here.

Dick Hildren, driving the machine, was killed instantly. Margaret Carpenter, of Vincent, Ohio, Iolita Hill and Joe Smithberger, both of this city, were badly injured.

It turned turtle and the chauffeur and the three persons who are expected to die were plumed beneath it.

DIETZ GETS LIFE SENTENCE.

Family of Cameron Dem Defender Set Free.

Hayward, Wis.—John F. Dietz will spend the rest of his life at hard labor in the state penitentiary at Wau-pun, by the verdict of the jury, for the murder of Deputy Oscar Harp in the battle of Cameron Dam on October 8, last.

The jury brought in the following verdict: "John F. Dietz, guilty of murder in the first degree."

The smile with which the "old man" has faced things did not desert him. He smiled as the judge read the verdict. He made no demonstration.

Judge held overruled Dietz's motion for a new trial, but gave him 10 days in which to file exceptions, after sentencing him to prison for life.

MORE PEACE TALK.

Another Effort is Making Toward Settlement of Mexican Troubles.

Jaurez, Mexico—Unofficial but auspicious peace negotiations have been resumed between the federal government and the insurgents, and the prospects are for a definite and speedy understanding.

Rafael Hernandez, who was the original go-between when efforts were first made to bring the warring factions together, has stepped to the front and transmitted certain propositions which are looked upon favorably by both sides. The question of the resignation of President Diaz as amplified and explained by Minister Limantour has satisfied the insurgents leaders.

They Want Reforms.

What they really want and have been wanting for some time is a guarantee the reforms they desire will be put into operation, and that they will be able to participate in the administration of the republic. To satisfy both these conditions the propositions now being considered include an immediate reorganization of the Cabinet of President Diaz and the introduction into the new cabinet of four members—one half of its membership—from the revolutionist party.

Natchez.—Two women and a man were drowned in the Mississippi river, and a fourth person narrowly escaped the same fate when their disabled motor boat struck a barge and sank.

Bayard's Son Dead.

Washington.—Nine hours after he had fallen or jumped from the third story to a veranda below at the Garfield hospital, Philip Bayard, of Wilmington, Del., a son of the late Thomas F. Bayard, who was secretary of state and ambassador to England, died.

An autopsy revealed that Bayard suffered from pericarditis and died from a shock, which broke no bones and which hardly would have resulted seriously to a man in normal health.

Why Men Climb Mountains

It Is Good Sport and Moreover a Severe Test of the Bodily Powers.

Why do men climb mountains? Primarily for sport, secondly because they love nature, and lastly driven by a desire to conquer those strong, giant-like forms which seem so defy one.

Mountain climbing dates back many

years. Dante mentions it casually in some of his works. Conrad Gessner, a Swiss naturalist, describes the pleasures and profits thereof in his writings, says the Boston Globe.

More Europeans have gone into the sport than Americans because, for one reason, of their proximity to lofty ranges. But America has some men who are well known in Europe, not only for their ascent but for their

knowledge of the subject.

Prof. Fay of Tufts college is a famous Alpinist. At his home are many souvenirs of his Alpine trips, one of the most interesting being a large photograph of Mount Kangchenjunga, 16,430 feet above sea level.

"You ask what is the real value of mountain climbing? Well, it is merely a good sport," said Prof. Fay. "But here is something that will perhaps convey, better than I can now, the object of all mountaineers."

He brought out a little pamphlet,

one that he once prepared for the Cambridge conference. It contained the following:

"A mountaineer loves the mountain as a boy loves some older friend whose noble character has been to him an inspiration, who, as he feels, is bringing out the best in him. He loves the mountain for the wonderful story it tells him, for the grand anthem its forests sing to him, for the rich and varied gallery of nature painting that in sunshine and storm, in the daytime and in the night sea-

New Models that bend with your foot



We are showing the very latest models of the Red Cross Shoe. Come in today and let us fit you.

Year after year, other women get style and comfort and every time we fit a woman in the Red Cross Shoe, she tells us she can never thank us enough for telling her about it.

Get style and comfort. Get both. Oxforda \$3.50 and \$4. High Shoes \$4, \$4.50 and \$5.



Red Cross Shoe



E. F. COYLE

You pay less

— or get more

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 123

OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life and Accident

Insurance

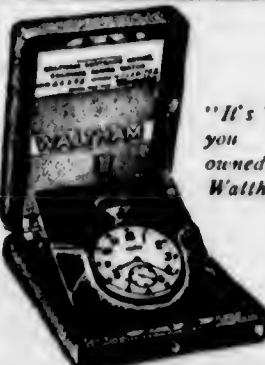
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE

Knoxville 6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA 1:20 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local
Cincinnati 6:40 a. m. 8:35 p. m.
BEREA 11:50 a. m. 12:35 p. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 8:50 a. m.

Express Trains
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.

South Bound
Cincinnati 8:15 a. m.
BEREA 11:44 a. m.
North Bound
BEREA 4:46 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:26 p. m.



"It's Time you owned a Waltham"

THE Gentleman's watch must combine reliability with beauty. Discriminating men the world over carry

WALTHAM COLONIAL SERIES.

Walthams of the Colonial Series represent the last word in watch-making. They are made as thin as it is safe to make a reliable watch. They possess great beauty and will give a life long service of accurate time-keeping.

We are headquarters for fine Waltham Watches. All grades at a wide price range—each grade the best at its price.

J. M. EARLY
At THE RACKET STORE

Prof. Simmons preached at the Christian Church, Sunday morning. He was here in behalf of the Anti-Saloon League.

Miss Grace Blanton is visiting relatives at Locust Branch.

Allen Powell is in Jackson County this week.

Rev. C. A. VanWinkle returned last Tuesday to his home in Vanceburg.

Mr. Edwin Tatum has a position at Fort Estill and leaves soon for his work.

A large crowd of young people enjoyed themselves at a candy-pull given by Mrs. Pettus on Chestnut St. Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Holman Todd and Mrs. Pieratt of Richmond were the guests of Miss Estella Hicknell, Sunday.

Revival services conducted by Evangelist Charles Bloom of Elmira, N. Y., begin at the Christian church, Sunday, May 21. Everybody welcome.

Fresh and up-to-date groceries and vegetables. New goods nearly every day. Shall be pleased to see my old customers and many new ones at my new stand in Hanson Hall, Corner of Main and Center Sts.—W. J. Tatum.

Mr. Mark Spluk's father who was called here last week on account of the blow Mr. Spluk received while playing ball has returned to his home in Jacksonville. His son, Earl, has also returned to Lexington where he is attending school.

Prof. Lewis' bird study class went to Lee's Knob early Tuesday morning for observation and study. They had their breakfast on the Knob before returning.

Miss Edith Mason who has been in school for part of the year was obliged to leave for her home in Ohio, Monday on account of her ill health.

John Reynolds, a former resident of Berea, is visiting friends in town this week.

Chrisman and Engle carry the best fertilizer, Berea, Ky.

Miss Louise Frey spent from Friday until Monday with friends at Stanford, Ky.

For the whitest and best flour, go to R. J. Engle.

The members of the Library staff thoroughly enjoyed an all day's outing Saturday.

Store burned but still in business. New stand in Hanson Hall—W. J. Tatum.

Miss Jennie Elliott who has been having her nose treated for some time was able to leave the hospital, Friday.

Mrs. J. M. Early and daughter, Edna, were in Richmond, Monday.

The Square Deal Store House is being remodeled this week.

Dr. Martin of Kingston was here Monday on business.

Edgar Mullens of Mt. Vernon was married last week to Miss Mattie Baker. Edgar was once a Berea college student. He has a good position as traveling salesman.

Cam J. Lewis of Harlan, Ky., who is in the employ of the Jellico Grocery Co. of Middlesboro, Ky., is one of the most active salesmen in the Southern part of the state. Cam left Berea about two years ago and has a pleasant home in Harlan. He is erecting a new bungalow which he will occupy soon.

Mr. W. J. Gilsdorff of Lexington, State Insurance Inspector, was in town, Wednesday, trying to reduce rates on some of the Berea property.

Mr. A. J. Reed, State Inspector and Dr. Melhery of Washington were in Berea, Wednesday, looking over the college dairy herd.

Rev. J. P. Bicknell is holding a meeting in Harlan town, Harlan Co., this week.

Clark Murphy, lately returned from the army, visited at N. J. Coyle's, Sunday.

Miss Nannie L. Fowler of Drip Rock is visiting her sister, Mrs. Laker here.

Rev. W. A. Worthington of Annville, Ky., was in Berea, Wednesday. 100 locust posts for sale, 8 1-2 feet long, 4 to 8 inches in diameter, price 25 cents. Inquire at College Garden office at 1 to 1:30 p. m.

F. O. Clark.

Patience Howard of Harlan Co., who was in Berea a few years ago graduated recently from a Knoxville Medical College. His address will be Dorothy, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Gamble of Chicago who have been making a business trip through the South, including Nashville, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Roanoke, arrived, Saturday evening, for a visit with Sec'y Will C. Gamble, leaving, Tuesday, for their home.

Willie Nolan of Pennington Gap, a former Berea student, graduated from a business College last week and will accept a position soon.

Eben Mullens who was in school in Berea a few years ago is now pastor of the Disciples church in Barbourville, Ky.

Amos Brock who is ticket agent at Middlesboro for the L. & N. will soon be transferred to a more remunerative point.

Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman and little son, William, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, are visiting with Mrs. Ackerman's sister, Mrs. F. M. Livengood.

Mr. Canfield has sold his stock of groceries in the Postoffice block to Mr. W. I. Dooley.

Mrs. Matheny underwent an operation for appendicitis at the Hospital a few days ago but is now able to sit up.

Mr. Joe Coyle was operated upon, Sunday morning, for appendicitis. He is said to be getting along nicely.

At the Y. M. C. A. next Sunday the members of the Sealer class will give their farewell addresses and Mr. Smith will speak on "Teaching as a Life Work." All town citizens cordially invited.

FOUND:—A large black sow. Owner call at Citizen office and pay for this ad and the keep of the sow.

Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp of Lexington will address the mothers of Berea on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, May 24, at the home of Mrs. J. R. Robertson. Miss Moore will also read a paper on the subject, "The Mother's use of Suggestion." All friends interested in the training of children are cordially invited to be present. If the weather permits the meeting will be out of doors.

Prof. James Walt Raine will preach at the Union Church next Sunday morning.

The Rev. A. S. Watson of Epworth, Iowa, will be the preacher at the College Chapel on Sunday night.

We have a new clean stock of goods to offer you at 25 per cent less than you are paying elsewhere.

Call and we'll convince you of this fact with quality and prices. Some high values in clothing to offer you.

Top prices paid for eggs. J. M. Coyle, in the Brannaman Building.

Wall Paper

10c to \$1.00 per roll

It requires three full and complete sample books to represent the line, all of which is in stock and ready for delivery.

I have most all the latest designs and at prices far less than you will find elsewhere.

R. H. CHRISMAN

"The Furniture Man"

BUGGIES

AT

WELCH'S

"Save the Difference"

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens

Pure home rendered lard in 50 lb cans at 12c per pound
FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

CHEERFUL SPRING CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS :: :: ::

Cast off the Winter Garb and get in tune with Spring. Bright attractive fabrics—the Handsomest New Styles that have been evolved for spring wear.

A Timely Tip Purchase your spring out-fit from us. There's an advantage: we sell more and show more furnishings than any other store in Berea. We sell more because we show more and we show more because we sell more. :: :: ::

Spring Straw Hats \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00 Spring Shirts 50c, \$1.00, and \$2.00
Neckware 25c, 50c, \$1.00 Hose 10c, 25c, and 50c.
Gloves 50c, \$1.00, \$1.50.

Stick pins, Cuff Links, Arrow Collars, etc., all here in grand array for your choosing.

You can look here without buying as much as you please. Glad to show you any day :: :: ::

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.



"The Frat"

Six brand new full size DAVENPORTS FOR \$12.50 EACH

... AT ...

CHRISMAN'S "THE FURNITURE MAN" 1000 OTHER BARGAINS

FIELD DAY

Although there was less competition this year than last among the contestants, Field Day, which took place last Tuesday, was a success. The fine weather brought out a large crowd of spectators among whom the interest in the various contests was very great.

There were very few records broken, but some of those broken were by a very large margin.

The summaries follow:

Hop, step and jump—Collins, 36 feet 10 1/2 inches; Saxton, Muntz.

High jump—Collins, 5 feet, 2 in.; Saxton, 5 feet, Muntz 3 feet 3 1/2 in.

Running broad jump—Collins, 17 feet 8 inches; Saxton, Muntz.

Discus—Saxton, 93 feet, old record, 99 feet, Collins, Lithicum.

Shot put—Collins 35 feet 2 inches, old record 35 feet, Saxton, 32 feet 2 1/4 inches, Lithicum, 28 feet 9 1/2 in.

Hammer throw—Saxton, 116 feet 8 inches, old record 106 feet 1 inch, Lithicum, Campbell.

50 yards dash—Collins, Bowman, Porter, time 5 4/5 seconds.

100 yards dash—Bowman, Collins, time 11 seconds.

Half mile—Mayfield, Murphy, Turner, time 2 minutes 16 1/5 seconds.

Quarter mile—Case, Siler, Hunter, time 57 seconds.

220 yard dash—Bowman, Flynn, Muntz, time 27 1/5 sec.

120 yard low hurdle—Flynn, Murphy, time 21 1/5 seconds.

One mile—Mayfield, Murphy, Turner, time 5 minutes 28 4/5 seconds.

Pole vault—Tracy Tuthill, 10 feet 1 inch, old record 9 feet 8 1/2 inches, A. Siler 7 feet.

Standing broad jump—Collins 10 feet 11 1/2 inches; Saxton, Bowman, P. O.

The best work done during the day was in the field events. No records whatever were broken on the track on account of its bad condition and the time on what were run was on the whole lower than last year.

The points, however, won in the field events ran up very high. Collins was awarded 36 2/3 points, taking 6 firsts and 2 seconds, and breaking the home record in the shot put. Saxton was awarded 39 7/21 which gave him the medal, there being a question as to last year's record in one of the events in which he took part.

This disputed event counted for 12 extra points. Saxton's hammer throw broke the home record by 50 feet, and the state record by several inches. Tracy Tuthill set a new record for the pole vault, raising his former record here 2 1/2 in. Collins was the medal winner last year.

Everyone enjoyed the games which came off promptly and in order. The day was indeed one of great interest and success.

BEREANS HONORED

The annual encampment of the G. A. R., Department of Kentucky, held its two days' session in Owensboro, last Friday and Saturday. The Woman's Relief Corps was in session at the same time and place. There were about two hundred members of the Grand Army present and the city was turned over to them and the ladies of the W. R. C.

Prof. Dodge responded to the address of welcome before an audience of 1,500 and of his speech the Owensboro Messenger says, "It was one of the prettiest addresses of the evening—so simple, clear, sincere and appealing that it captivated his hearers." Prof. Dodge, who he strongly discouraged it, was reappointed A. G. of the Kentucky G. A. R., and Mrs. Dodge who, as President of the Department of the W. R. C. had an important part in the convention, would have been reelected had she not declined to serve.

The encampment will meet next year in Louisville.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Berea Bank & Trust Co., Plaintiff.

vs. Sallie and H. H. Fowler, Defendant.

Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit court, 1911, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will sell to the highest and best bidder on Monday, June 5th, 1911, at 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the Court House door in Richmond, Ky., the following described property; or so much thereof as will produce the sum of \$185.50 and the cost of this action, a certain house and lot on the north side of Jefferson Street in Berea, Ky., fronting on Jefferson St., 233.2 feet and on Sharp St., 60 feet, running back north 88 1/2 feet, west 233.2 feet, then south 34 feet 60 feet to Jefferson St., and being the same property conveyed to Sallie Fowler by the Berea Real Estate and Improvement Co., by deed dated June 18, 1907, recorded in deed Book 64, page 355, to which reference is hereby made.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six months and the purchaser will be required to execute a sale bond with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from date until paid with a lien retained until all the purchase money is paid.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE

Wm. Ducau, etc., Plaintiff.

vs. Laura Duncan, etc., Defendants.

Under and by virtue of a judgment

and order of sale rendered at the May term of the Madison Circuit Court the undersigned Master Commissioner of said Court will on Saturday, June 10th, 1911, on the premises in the city of Berea, Madison County, Ky., at 11 a. m. sell to the highest and best bidder the following described property: Beginning at a stake at the southwest corner of H. H. Crittenden's lot (now W. C. Wright's) running nearly west on a line with Irving St., 100 feet to a stake; thence nearly north and at right angles with Irving St., 386 feet to a stake in the ravine; thence on a line nearly parallel with Irving St., 100 feet to a stake at the northwest cor. of Crittenden lot (now Wright's) thence on a line nearly south and at right angles with Irving St., 352 feet to a stake at the beginning, and being lot No. 5 in Block D. of the village of Berea.

TERMS: Said property will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser being required to execute bond with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from date of sale until paid with a lien retained on the property until all the purchase money is paid, the interest of Ethel Ducau, an infant will remain a lien on the property until she becomes of age or the bond required by law is executed.

H. C. Rice, M. C. M. C. C.

THE BEST OUT OF SIX

Brassfield, May 10, 1911.

Editor The Citizen,

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find \$1.00 for the renewal of my subscription. I think The Citizen is one of the most valuable papers published. I take six different papers and when The Citizen comes to my desk it is the first one I read. I think it a great uplift—especially your Editorials. Your paper stands for truth and honesty, is opposed to trickery of every kind and is always found battling for the right.

It is a great thing for a man to stand for everything that is right even if he has to stand alone, but you are not standing alone. There are a lot of right thinking people on your side.

It is the honesty of purpose and the spirit of Christianity that counts for the most in this world.

Very sincerely yours,

W. D. Logsdon.

KIDD SHOWED THE GOODS

Knowing the disinclination of the public to believe any thing a fisherman says, Mr. W. F. Kidd, after a recent fishing excursion to Round Stone produced the goods to attest his veracity. It was a blue cat 25 inches long and weighing 20 pounds. It was caught with an ordinary hook and line.

FOR YOUR

Seed Potatoes

GO TO

TATUM'S

All Varieties

Mill Feed - - - - \$1.30

Ideal Patent Flour - - - 65c

Fairy Patent - - - - 65c

Good as is made.

TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the city taxes for 1911, according to the ordinance of the town council, were due May 1st, and 6 per cent penalty will be charged and collected on all taxes not paid by August 1st.

I hope that all will be ready when called upon to settle their taxes, as I shall be compelled to force collection since the town is in urgent need of the money. Please arrange to see me as early as possible and obtain your receipt.

W. L. Harrison,
City Marshal of Berea.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

among the Republicans and Democrats—the Grand Jury, thanks to Gov. Harmon, the Legislature could not be trusted to investigate itself. Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio. Give us the initiative and referendum, give us the recall, give us commission government for the cities as well as for the states. If this is the way the Legislatures are going.

ENGLAND TO THE FRONT

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, David Lloyd-George, has startled England and the world by his introduction in the House of Commons of a bill providing for Government insurance against sickness, invalidity and unemployment. It is otherwise called a bill to end pauperism in England.

TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES

(Continued from first page)

solution, that is for the individual to get out of the way of the masses. The government has a perfect right to take from a man or a group of men their liberty to deal in liquors when it is shown that their traffic does more damage to society than they receive good to themselves.

Some people say you can not take a man's property without paying him for it. This depends upon the nature of the property. No one doubts the justice of an officer confiscating a set of burglar tools or a counterfeiting set. The same principle holds here as in the cases of personal liberty.

"The most good to the most people."

The great trouble that follows voting liquor out of a community is that the people are not careful as to the men who are next chosen to execute the laws, and frequently put in officers who are out of sympathy with the movement and then comes the cry that prohibition will not prohibit. We should vote according to our convictions on this subject and let results take care of themselves.

On Sunday morning Mr. Louis Fuller of Lexington, the District Secretary of the State Anti-Saloon League presented the cause of the League in the Union church. Mr. Fuller is a forceful speaker and gave many helpful suggestions as to how the Christian denominations can wield a great force in putting down the saloon.

G. A. R. COMMANDER HERE

Col. and Mrs. C. C. Degman of Springfield, Mason County, are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. G. Hook, of Elm Street.

Col. Degman, commander of the G. A. R. Dept. of Kentucky and Mrs. Hook, returned Monday morning, May 15, from Owensboro, where they had been in attendance at the Annual Department Encampment of the G. A. R. and the Department Convention of the W. R. C., in that city.

Schuyler Browning, delegate from Capt. Jas. West Post No. 171, also returned from the Encampment, Monday morning.

FOR SALE—PLANTS.

The following varieties are for sale at the College Garden: Carnations, alyssum, English daisies, pink and white; sweet williams, pansies, and geraniums for borders or beds. Will also have in season tomato, cabbage, and sweet potato plants.

J. R. Mullett.



DON'T NEGLECT YOUR WATCH

A WATCH is a delicate piece of machinery. It calls for less attention than most machinery, but must be cleaned and oiled occasionally to keep perfect time.

With proper care a Waltham Watch will keep perfect time for a lifetime. It will pay you well to let us clean your watch every 12 or 18 months.

T. A. ROBINSON
Optician and Jeweler

BEREA, - - - KENTUCKY

EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY

Buy your Flour, Meal and Groceries

R. J. ENGLE

WHITEST AND BEST FLOUR FOR THE LEAST MONEY

Do not wander around but save time by buying all-wool Suits and all-leather Shoes here. The Nobbiest styles in town.

Bring your Hams, Bacon, Eggs and Chickens. We pay highest prices and always have plenty to eat.

R. J. ENGLE & SON

Phone 60

Berea, Ky.

SUMMER CONVOCATION

A Summer Convocation, primarily for the Berea College workers, will be held for a week following Commencement. This will give opportunity for the consideration of questions touching the progress of the institution which cannot be considered so well in term time. There will be daily faculty meetings and educational round-tables.

The chief feature will be the lectures on the study of the Bible by Dr. Richard G. Moulton of Chicago University. Dr. Moulton is undoubtedly the most interesting speaker on Bible study now living. He is an old man and his coming to Berea at this time is a great favor. The teachers in other educational institutions and ministers of surrounding towns are invited to enjoy these lectures and special rates are offered at Boone Tavern for visitors from out of town for these lectures.

Dr. Moulton's six lectures will be given as follows: Friday night at 7:30, Saturday morning at 10:00, Saturday night at 7:30, Sunday morning at 11:00, Sunday night at 7:30 and Monday morning at 10:00.

SAVE THE WATER

Dry weather at this time is likely to seriously affect the college water supply and all users are urged to guard against waste and to report any leakage.

WANTED SALESMAN.

In Eastern Kentucky for the best computing scale made. Only men of ability need apply. W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

JUDGE HOLLIDAY'S HOME BURNS

(Continued from first page)

It was burned in the door way.

Mr. Holliday's home was a beautiful cottage valued at \$1,500. He holds insurance for only \$750 on the building and furniture.

Additional damage that can hardly be reckoned in dollars, was the destruction of many beautiful fruit and shade trees which it will take years to replace.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to California drop me a line.

Yours truly, H. L. Bishop,
Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.

FOR SALE.

Five shares Bank Stock in the Berea Bank and Trust Co.

H. M. Shouse,

R. R. No. 1, Parkville, Ky.

FOR SALE

Farm of 140 acres, lies well, eight room dwelling, good storehouse, barn and all kinds outbuildings. 15 acres in corn, 30 acres in clover and timothy. Fine spring, plenty stock water. This property lies on Big Hill eight miles from Berea and the proposed Government pike goes thru it. Will sell this property for less than the buildings are worth if sold at once. Write, W. B. Harris, Berea, Ky.

30 ACRES good Blue Grass land. No improvements. 4 1-2 miles from Berea on pike. \$50.00 per acre.

200 ACRE FARM. Good improvements, 60 acres fine bottom land, balance timber. 8 miles from Berea. \$4200.00. Terms.

A FEW first class residence lots on a leading thoroughfare in Berea. Reasonable price. Easy payments.

SOME NICE residences in Berea for sale at a moderate price on easy payments.

IN FACT, if you want Real Estate any where or of any kind, write and tell me what you want. I am in a position to render you valuable service in supplying your wants.

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

G. D. HOLLIDAY

Personal Representative of National Co-operative Realty Co., Washington, D. C.

Room 4, Berea Bank & Trust Building

BEREA, KY.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE

I have a farm consisting of 160 acres lying on the waters of South Fork one mile below Big Springs in Jackson Co., Ky., most of it underlaid with coal, all under fence except 25 acres, 20 acres in orchard, a good two story framed building and three tenement houses. Enough timber to keep up the farm.

This farm is one of the best farms in Jackson Co. I want to sell this farm and give possession this fall. Anyone wanting to look over this farm call on W. R. Bicknell who lives near by and he will show you the place, and write to me for prices.

J. P. Bicknell

BEREA,

KENTUCKY

SERIAL
STORYThe Courage of
Captain PlumBy
JAMES
OLIVER
CURWOOD

Illustrations by Magnus G. Kauter

(Copyright 1906 by Bobbs-Merrill Co.)

SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Nathaniel Plum of the ship Typhoon, lands secretly on Beaver Island, stronghold of the Mormons. Quadius Price, Mormon counselor, confronts him, tells him he is expected, and bargains for the ammunition aboard the ship. He binds Nat by a solemn oath to deliver a package to Franklin Pierce, president of the United States. Near Price's cabin Nat sees the frightened face of a young woman who disappears in the darkness, leaving an odor of lilacs. It develops that Nat's visit to the island is to demand settlement of the king; Strang, for the looting of his ship by Mormons. Price shows Nat the king's palace, and through a window he sees the lady of the lilacs, who Price says is the king's seventh wife. Calling at the king's office Nat is warned by a young woman that his life is in danger. Strang professes indignation when he hears Nat's grievances and promises to punish the guilty. Nat rescues Nell, who is being publicly whipped, and the king orders the sheriff, Arbor Croche, to pursue and kill the two men. Plum learns that Marion, the girl of the lilacs, is Nell's sister. The two men plan to escape on Nat's ship and take Marion and Winnsome, daughter of Arbor Croche, and sweetheart of Nell. Nat discovers that the ship has been seized by the Mormons. She begs him to leave the island, telling him that nothing can save her from Strang, whom she is doomed to marry. Plum finds Price raving mad. Recovering, he tells Nat that Strang is doomed, that armed men are descending on the island. Nat learns that Marion has been summoned to the castle by Strang. Nat kills Arbor Croche, and after desperate fight with the king, leaves him for dead. The avenging host from the mainland descends on St. James. Nell and Nat take a part in the battle and the latter is wounded. Strang, whom Nat thought he had killed, orders him thrown into a dungeon. He finds Nell a fellow prisoner. They overhear the Mormon jury deciding their fate. A bribed latter brings the prisoners word of Winnsome and Marion.

CHAPTER XI.

"The Straight Death."

Hands were fumbling with the chain at the dungeon door.

It opened and Jeekum's ashen face shone in the candle-light. For a moment his frightened eyes rested on the two men still standing in their last embrace of friendship. A word of betrayal from them and he knew that his own doom was sealed.

He came in, followed by four men. One of them was MacDougall, the king's whipper. In the corridor were other faces, like ghostly shadows in the darkness. Only MacDougall's face was uncovered. The others were hidden behind white masks. The men uttered no sound, but ranged themselves like specters in front of the door, their cocked rifles swung into the crooks of their arms. There was a triumphant leer on MacDougall's lips as he and the faller approached.

As the whipper bound Nell's hands behind his back he hissed in his ear: "This will be a better job than the whipping, damn you!"

Nell laughed.

"Hear that, Nat?" he asked, loud enough for all in the cell to hear. "MacDougall says this will be a better job than the whipping. He remembers how I thrashed him once when he said something to Marion one day."

Nell was as cool as though acting his part in a play. His face was flushed, his eyes gleamed fearlessly defiant. And Nathaniel, looking upon the courage of this man, from under whose feet had been swept all hope of life, felt a twinge of shame at his own nervousness. MacDougall grew black with passion at the taunting reminder of his humiliation and tightened the things about Nell's wrists until they cut into the flesh.

"That's enough, you coward!" exclaimed Nathaniel, as he saw the blood start. "Here—take this!"

Like lightning he struck out and his fist fell with crushing force against the side of the man's head. MacDougall toppled back with a hollow groan, blood spurting from his mouth and nose. Nathaniel turned coolly to the four riders leveled at his breast.

"A pretty puppet to do the king's commands!" he cried. "If there's a man among you let him finish the work!"

Jeekum had fallen upon his knees beside the whipper.

"Great God!" he shrieked. "You've killed him! You've slain the side of his head!"

There was a sudden commotion in the corridor. A terrible voice boomed forth in a roar.

"Let me in!"

Strang stood in the door, he gave a single glance at the man gasping and bleeding in the mud. Then he looked at Nathaniel. The eyes of the two men met unflinching. There was no hatred now in the prophet's face.

"Captain Plum, I would give a tenth of my kingdom for a brother like you!" he said calmly. "Here—I will finish the work." He went boldly to the task, and as he tied Nathaniel's arms behind his head "The vicissitudes of war, Captain Plum, you are a man—and can appreciate what they sometimes mean!"

A few minutes later, gagged and bound, the prisoners fell behind two of the armed guards and at a command from the king, given in a low tone to Jeekum, marched through the corridor and up the short flight of steps that led out of the jail. To Nathaniel's astonishment there was no light to guide them. Candles and lights had been extinguished. What words he heard were spoken in whispers, in the deep shadow of the prison wall a third guard joined the two ahead and like automatons they strode through the gloom with slow, measured step, their rifles held with soldierly precision. Nathaniel glanced over his shoulder and saw three other white masked faces a dozen feet away. The king remained behind.

He shuddered and looked at Nell. His companion's appearance was almost startling. He seemed half a head taller than himself, yet he knew that he was shorter by an inch or two; his shoulders were thrown back, his chin held high, he kept step with the guards ahead. He was marching to his death as coolly as though on parade.

Nathaniel's heart beat excitedly as they came to where the scrub of the forest met the plain. They were taking the path that led to Marion's. Again he looked at Nell. There was no change in the fearless attitude of Marion's brother, no lowering of his head, no faltering in his step. They passed the graves and entered the opening in the forest where lay Marion's home, and as once more the sweet odor of lilacs came to him, awakening within his soul all those things that he had tried to stifle that he might meet death like a man, he felt himself weakening, until only the cloth about his mouth restrained the moaning cry that forced itself to his lips. If he had possessed a life to give he would have sacrificed it gladly then for a word with the Mormon king, a last prayer that death might be meted to him here, where eternity would come to him with his glazing eyes fixed to the end upon the home of his beloved, and where the sweetness of the flower that had become a part of Marion herself might soothe the pain of his final moment on earth.

His heart leaped with a hope as a sharp voice from the rear commanded a halt. It was Jeekum. He came up out of the darkness from behind the rear guard, his face still unmasked, and for a few moments was in whispered consultation with the guards ahead. Had Strang, in the violence of that hatred which he concealed so well, conceived of this spot to give added torment to death? It was the poetry of vengeance! For the first time Nell turned toward his companion. Each read what the other had guessed. Nell, who was nearest to the whispering four, turned suddenly toward them and listened. When he looked at Nathaniel again it was with a slow negative shake of his head.

Jeekum returned quickly and placed himself between them, seizing each by an arm, and the forward guards, pivoting to the left, set off at their steady pace across the clearing. As they entered the denser gloom of the forest on the farther side Nathaniel felt the jigger's fingers tighten about his arm, then relax—and tighten again. A gentle pressure held him back and the guards in front gained half a dozen feet. In a low voice Jeekum called for those behind to fall a few paces to the rear.

Then came again the mysterious working of the man's fingers on Nathaniel's arm.

Was Jeekum signaling to him?

He could see Nell's white face still turned stoically to the front. Evidently nothing had occurred to arouse his suspicions. Had the maneuvering of Jeekum's fingers meant anything it was intended for him alone. Action had been the manna of his life. The possibility of new adventure, even in the face of death, thrilled him. He waited, breathless—and the strange pressure came again, so hard that it hurt his flesh.

There was no longer a doubt in his mind. The king's sheriff wanted to speak to him.

And he was afraid of the eyes and ears behind.

The fingers were cautioning him to be ready—when the opportunity came. The path widened and through the thin treetops above their heads the starlight filtered down upon them. The leading guards were 20 feet away. How far behind were the others?

A moment more and they plunged into deep night again. The figures ahead were mere shadows. Again the fingers dug into Nathaniel's arm, and pressing close to the sheriff he bent down his head.

A low, quick whisper fell in his ear.

"Don't give up hope! Marion—Winnsome!"

The sheriff jerked himself erect without hesitating. Hurried footsteps had come close to their heels. The rear guards were so near that they could have touched them with their guns. Had some spot of lesser gloom ahead betrayed the prisoner's bowed head and Jeekum's white face turned to it? There was a steady pressure on Nathaniel's arm now, a warning, frightened pressure, and the hand that undid it trembled. Jeekum feared the worst—but his fear was not greater than the chill of disappointment that came to smother the excited beating of Nathaniel's heart. What had the faller meant to say? What did the king want to say? What did the king want to say?

His words carried at least one conviction. Marion was alive despite her brother's somber prophecies. If she had killed herself the sheriff would not have coupled her name with Winnsome's in the way he had.

Nathaniel's nerves were breaking with suspense. His stifled his breath

to listen, to catch the faintest whisper that might come to him from the white faced man at his side. Each passing moment of silence added to his desperation. He squeezed the sheriff's hand in his arm, but there was no responding signal; in a patch of thick gloom that almost concealed the figures ahead he pressed near to him and lowered his head again—and Jeekum pushed him back fiercely, with a low curse.

They emerged from the forest and the clear starlight shone down upon them. A little distance off lay the lake in shimmering stillness. Nathaniel looked boldly at the sheriff now, and as his glance passed beyond him he was amazed at the change that had come over Nell. The young man's head was bowed heavily upon his breast, his shoulders were hunched forward, and he walked with a listless, uneven step. Was it possible that his magnificent courage had at last given way?

A hundred steps farther they came to the beach and Nathaniel saw a boat at the water's edge with a single figure guarding it. Straight to this Jeekum led his prisoners. For the first time he spoke to them aloud.

"One in front, the other in back," he said.

For an instant Nathaniel found himself close beside Nell and he prodded him sharply with his knee. His companion did not lift his head. He made no sign, gave no last flushing comradeship with his eyes, but climbed into the bow of the boat and sat down with his chin still on his chest, like a man lost in stupor.

Nathaniel followed him, scarcely heaving his eyes, and sat himself in the stern, leaning comfortably against the knees of the man who took the



"Don't Give Up Hope—Marion—Winnsome—"

stiller. He felt a curious thrill pass through him when he discovered a moment later that this man was Jeekum. Two men seized the oars amidships. A fourth, with his rifle across his knees, sat facing Nell.

For the first time Nathaniel found himself wondering what this voyage meant. Were they to be rowed far down the shore to some secret fastness where no other ears would hear the sound of the avenging rifles, and where a few inches under the forest mold, their bodies would never be discovered? Each stroke of the oars added to the remoteness of this possibility. The boat was heading straight out to sea. Perhaps they were to meet a less terrible death by drowning, an end which, though altogether unpleasant, held something comforting in it for Captain Plum. Two hours passed without pause in the steady labor of the men at the oars. In those hours not a word was spoken. The two men amidships held no communication. The guard in the bow moved a little now and then only to relieve his cramped limbs. Nell was absolutely motionless, as though he had ceased to breathe. Jeekum uttered not a whisper.

It was his whisper that Nathaniel waited for, the signaling clutch of his fingers, the sound of his breath close to his ears. Again and again he pressed himself against the sheriff's knees. He knew that he was understood, and yet there came no answer. At last he looked up, and Jeekum's face was far above him, staring straight and unseeing into the darkness ahead. His last spark of hope went out.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Iodine for Wounds.

Professor Reclus at the last meeting of the Academy of Medicine at Paris said in every ambulance, train railway station or big contract work there should be a flask of fresh tincture of iodine—one part iodine crystals to nine parts alcohol—which should be renewed every week. "Iodine," he said, "is a fresh strength tincture of iodine. Let it dry. Then cover with aseptic cotton and bandage. On the evening of next day repeat, and bandage as before. And thereafter paint at still longer intervals until it is not repainted for three or four days. Reclus says French tincture of iodine over eight days old is N. G., and irritating. Fresh tincture smarts only a little bit. This method is a veritable revolution to ambulance band-aid cases for it is simply left to the patient to clean off and sterilize a dirty, filthy, greasy, badly mashed hand, fingers or thumb. Here the iodine does the work like a flash of sunlight.

Another Glory of Ocala.

The honor of introducing grapefruit to the world belongs to Ocala. They were served 40 years ago to the guests of the Ocala house, and were first shipped to the market by Mr. James A. Harris, who was known for a long time as the "orange king."—Ocala Star.

Temperance

EVILS OF SOCIAL DRINKING

English Statesman Says Greatest Difficulty Is to Entertain Publicly Without Liquor.

Sir James Hailett, member of parliament for Belfast, speaking at a meeting held in London presided over by the Archbishop of Canterbury, gave the following important testimony which we commend to the statesmen and public men of the United States:

"My lord bishop, it is with very great pleasure that I rise to propose that the best thanks of this meeting be given to you for presiding on this occasion. I think you are the right man in the right place. The church must lead if we are to have a healthy influence in society. As a stranger amongst you, I have had very great pleasure in hearing all that has been said in regard to total abstinence. I may say that I drank it in from my mother's breast—I have never tasted drink, and what possibly is not an easy matter, have never offered it to others. The greatest difficulty we have in the social intercourse of life—to entertain publicly, as a public man, without drinking. So strong are social habits that you have raised against you all the weapons that satire and evil communication can possibly find. You are called 'mean,' and 'ingardly,' and a hundred other things. I think, my lord, that the change must come from the women. They must act as a lever in this matter, though I do not know very well how they are to do it. It was one of my duties, as the mayor of Belfast, to entertain the representatives of royalty, and it was a difficulty with me how I could do it without drink. Unfortunately, the lord lieutenant dropped upon me just the week after I was appointed. That difficulty was greater. I think, than I might have been able to withstand; but I had then my wife with me, and she said: 'Well, you had better resign your office.' We carried it through as best we could. I trust that the recollection of that may still brighten her life in the other world. But it is the difficulty of social life that you must seek to unravel. You cannot do it by legislation. I am bound to say that when I waited upon the lord lieutenant and told him about my difficulty, he said: 'My dear fellow, I would only spit upon you if you sacrificed your principles.' Lord Londonberry was too much of a gentleman to seek that I should in any way lower myself, and I felt, as an old Sabbath school teacher, working amongst the young, and addressing meetings all my life, that if I had then put drink on the table I would have sacrificed all that I had ever done. My lord bishop, it is not an easy thing to act thus. I have passed through a recent election and my bitterest enemies were those who sold drink. It has been said in Ireland that the readiest way to a man's intelligence is through his stomach. It is wonderful how kindly we are disposed after we get our dinner. It has unquestionably an immense influence, and there is a large class in our country of whom it may be said that the readiest way to their intelligence is through a glass of beer or spirits. You have that to fight against. During my recent contest, and during a contest ten years ago, I never had an election committee meeting one drop of strong drink. If we cannot carry an election without it, then, in God's name let us surrender."—National Temperance Advocate.

There is no thought that this happy time is to conclude human existence, but it is to be the last stage of human existence, and is to be unending. Men saw the beloved Mount Zion, the eastern, Temple Hill of Jerusalem. It was called the tower of the flock, the flock being the Hebrews, and the Temple being compared to the watch-tower into which the shepherds went for shelter in a storm or for protection from robbers. It is also called the strong hold. Zion is not a mountain but only a small hill, about 400 feet above the valley; yet the prophet said it rising grandly and surely until it was lifted up far above the loftiest summits of the highest mountains on earth.

His saw restored the first dominion, the glory that was his nation's under David and Solomon; yes, even more than that, since he saw many nations flow unto it to learn of the ways of Jehovah, the teaching of the true religion. Flow implies an impetuous, voluntary rush, like the inward sweep of the 60-foot tides in the Bay of Fundy. Nations then will be "born in a day." Converts will come by Pentecost. The earth will be filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea. It is from this triumphant Church of God that universal peace will spring. It cannot come from any other source.

The central thought of this magnificent passage in the reign of Messiah, that which all our churches exist to establish. The most striking evidence of that reign is the inauguration of universal peace.

An effective federation of the nations, such as might fitly be called "The United States of the World," will take the place of war. It will have a world constitution, a world legislature, a world judiciary, and a world executive, just as individual nations now have these instruments of government.

We can inaugurate the reign of peace by helping the peace societies do their noble work. By studying the question in Sunday schools and public schools. By an earnest advocacy and study of missions, which do more than anything else to cultivate the spirit of love for other peoples, and understanding of them. By protesting against the war spirit in congress and against the appropriation of vast sums for unnecessary wars.

What are recent gains in the direction of international peace and federation? The establishment of the International court of arbitration at The Hague, which is the beginning of the world judiciary. The enacting by the nations of more than eighty treaties agreeing to submit disputes to The Hague court for arbitration. The peaceful settlement of more than 600 international disputes, some of them most dangerous, such as that caused by the firing of the Russian fleet upon British fishing vessels in the North Sea. The establishing of the Central American high court of nations. The forming of the International bureau of American republics. The placing of a beautiful statue of Christ upon the summit of the Andes between Chile and Argentina, in token of their agreement not to fight each other. The forming of the Interparliamentary union, a large body made up of members of the various national parliaments and congresses, working steadily for peace. The beginning of a world executive by the formation of many international bureaus, such as the universal postal union, the international bureau of agriculture, and the international committee of weights and measures. The growing opposition to war on the part of financial institutions and business men and on the part of organized labor. When the laboring men of the world declare that they will no longer serve in armies and the business men declare that they will no longer pay for war, this terrible curse will surely be at an end.

Lectures in Sweden.

The temperance organizations of Sweden made provision for a course of scientific temperance lectures in several cities last winter, and in no other country in the world could such lectures have drawn such large audiences.

No Place for Young Men.

Champ Clark, speaker of the national house of representatives, in speaking of the evils of the saloon, said:

"The saloon is no place for a young man. It is ambitious to lead a clean, successful life. If he wishes to excel in crime, rob his mental and physical powers, consort with thugs, blackguards, prostitutes and thieves, he is a disgrace to his family and a stain to his own nostrils. Why, I'd advise him to frequent saloons."

Liquor Traffic Fortified.

The liquor traffic fortifies itself by means of revenues to the government. The United States collects \$178,000,000 a year from the trade, Great Britain \$183,000,000; France, \$100,000,000, and Italy \$258,000,000.

MICAH'S PICTURE OF PEACE

Sunday School Lesson for May 28, 1911

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—Micah 4:1-4

MEMORY VERSE—2:3

GOLDEN TEXT—"Nations Shall Not Lift up Sword Against Nation, Neither Shall They Learn War Anymore"—Mic. 4:3

TIME—Micah prophesied in the reign of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, who reigned (Hezekiah) from B. C. 74 to B. C. 686.

PLACE—He probably lived in his native town, Moresheth-gath, southwest of Jerusalem.

PROPHETS—Isaiah and Hosea.

This important lesson deals with a subject that is of the greatest moment in our modern life, a problem that is rapidly approaching solution. After ages of warfare the world seems nearing the era of peace. In the forming of The Hague Tribunal the world has taken, in our lifetime, by far the longest step ever taken toward realizing the Christian ideal of universal brotherhood. But, strange to say, while this has been going on, the world's expenditures in preparation for war have been increased beyond anything the past has known or imagined, so that the cost of a militant peace has become the world's heaviest burden. We are to discuss, therefore, as a vital, urgent theme: "The Terrible Evils of War, and the Coming of the Reign of Peace."

Micah has been picturing the sins of his nation, and the terrible punishment that was to come as a result. Now he turns in a flash to a contrasting picture, the glorious, peaceful reign of Messiah.

There is no thought that this happy time is to conclude human existence, but it is to be the last stage of human existence, and is to be unending. Micah saw the beloved Mount Zion, the eastern, Temple Hill of Jerusalem. It was called the tower of the flock, the flock being the Hebrews, and the Temple being compared to the watch-tower into which the shepherds went for shelter in a storm or for protection from robbers. It is also called the strong hold. Zion is not a mountain but only a small hill, about 400 feet above the valley; yet the prophet said it rising grandly and surely until it was lifted up far above the loftiest summits of the highest mountains on earth.

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Safeguarding City Trees.

In no other city in the country, probably, is the care of the city shade trees as systematic and continuous as in Brooklyn. The card index system is employed, with a separate card for every tree, of which there are 35,000. The location of the tree, its approximate age, and its general health as reported by the tree inspectors of the forestry department from time to time, are noted on the card. Every tree is inspected at least once a year, and more often when its condition warrants closer attention. Brooklyn places a high value on its shade trees, and deems the large expenditure necessary for this exacting care of them money well spent.—Springfield Union.

Her Inspiration.

The girl who knelt at church altars as if to pray and picked pockets instead must have been reading magazine articles on the Lives of Pious Commercial Pirates.

Records of Achievement.

"Don't you want to leave footprints in the sands of time?"

"No," replied Mr. Dustin Stacks. "I'd rather leave dollar marks."

HomeTown Helps

CRITICIZES ITS HOME CITY

Philadelphia Ledger Points Out Bad Spots and Shows What Might Be Done.

What constitutes beauty as applied to the construction of a city. Is a large plaza, paved with asphalt, without water fountains playing, flowers and green grass, flanked by long, fifty streets full of holes, over which it is dangerous to life and limb to walk or drive, where the ash wagon distributes continuously its overloaded burden and where the sun beats down on long summer days, unobstructed even by the friendly branches of shade trees, considered beautiful?

Is City Hall plaza, with its irregular cornice lines, its total absence of all evidence of water or grass award, considered beautiful? One of the architects, Paul Howard Haas, who assisted in designing and building the beautiful buildings comprising the World's fair at Chicago in 1889, insisted upon a uniform cornice line for all buildings. The French architect, Ernest Dubree, said while visiting the exhibition that this uniform cornice added more to the artistic beauty of the entire effect of beauty, than any other thing.

Are not our water fronts the most practicable and desirable places in Philadelphia to beautify? Could not commerce, extending from Cramps' shipyards to Washington avenue, be removed to just as advantageous locations, and the Delaware river, one of the most beautiful in the world, flanked by stone coping, the embankment set with ornamental trees, beautiful grass and flower beds, playing fountains, extending to and running parallel with a fine boulevard, by the side of whose shady walks and drives stand commodious buildings, with a uniform cornice line?

Is it possible to bequeath to our children a "city beautiful" that is unsanitary filthy, whose privileges and franchises have been subsidized and appropriated by corporations, a city whose expenses return in municipal "conforts, blessings and privileges" in a word, are not the very foundations of beauty, cleanliness, uniformity, pleasing perspective, real art after nature's method, utility and room for and pleasant access to for all classes of the people, open space and waterways?—Philadelphia Ledger

MADE CITY OF TENEMENTS

How San Francisco Missed Glorious Opportunity in Rebuilding After Fire.

In every city the cry of regret for the mistakes of the past is heard, says the Survey. But what of a city built on the hills—a city of sunshine and sea-given breezes, swept clean by fire, to be built anew in this Twentieth century? Surely the builders would grasp their unrivaled opportunity. What is San Francisco's reply—a city of small homes, a city of gardens? No. A city of tenements.

Looking back to April 17, 1906, one sees whole districts covered with small houses, vine clad, fragrant with flowers. On April 18 the fire swept the city, and before a month had passed the builders were at work. Fast they built. Shelter was needed, expediency and desire for gain were paramount, and the smoking ruins were covered with poorly constructed buildings, several families crowding into a space adequate for one.

In less than a year thoughtful men and women realized that San Francisco was face to face with a housing problem and that no law existed to check the increasing abuses.

Inflated land values based on the earning capacity of a small lot covered by a three-family building in place of the former cottage have induced much of the rapid rebuilding of San Francisco. For not alone in the poorer districts, but in every quarter of the city, apartment houses, flats, multiple buildings of every type have superseded the single family house.

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MILK COW THREE TIMES A DAY

It Pays, According to Results Secured by Dairywomen and Owners of Large Herds.

Does it pay to milk a cow three times a day? Dairywomen and owners of large herds say so. They can, and do, produce the profits, too, that milking their cows this often is a very profitable practice.

To obtain the best results from your cow, or cows, health and comfort must necessarily be considered carefully. The modern farmer is making rapid progress in regard to the sanitary conditions of his barns and dairy stables, and learning also many improved methods of feeding. Yet a surprisingly large number of farmers do not see that the cow with a heavy, full udder, unrelieved, is laboring against big odds.

The two indisputable benefits derived from milking three times every day are: A steady increase in the amount of milk produced, and a higher percentage of butter fat in the milk. The first is especially valuable to the persons who feed skim-milk to the young stock.

Danish dairywomen have shown clearly that frequent milking tends to make the lymphatic glands in the cow's udder become inactive and sluggish, which is the principal cause of the "ing up" stage, and proved thoroughly that when their cows were



A Prize Winning Jersey.

milking frequently it caused these glands to be enlivened and stimulated, with the result that more and better milk was drawn from the cows, and the milking period was lengthened in nearly every instance.

The feed question is solved, too. Keep a high-class breed of cows, and whatever expenses are incurred by extra feed will be overbalanced by a gain. The Holstein, Jersey and Ayrshire breeds are considered the best for dairy purposes.

Milk three times daily for a month and compare the results with this month. Give the cow a square deal and you'll be a wiser, wealthier farmer, for the experiment.

PHYSICIANS NOW FAVOR MILK

Once Regarded as Doubtful Diet Today It Is Preferred to Anything Else for Sick.

(By R. B. BUCKHAM)

Enriching is always sure to prove profitable. Many other ventures in agriculture are fraught with risks and uncertainties, but this invariably proves secure, in season and out of season.

The demand for dairy products is constantly on the increase. The time was when the dairyman was compelled to be on the watch for a market for his commodities. Nowadays, the consumer is out in search of him. His market is assured. Conditions have been reversed.

The constant growth of the great industrial centers has slowly but surely brought about a revolution in the dairy market. Little by little the suburban farmers have been forced to retreat before the steady advance of the builders' brigade, until now almost every farmer in the land is on an equal footing with them.

Within a very few years the race has come to recognize as it never did before the true value of milk as an article of food. Even among physicians, too, this same change of opinion has come about. Formerly the doctor regarded milk as a doubtful article of diet for his patient. Now he prefers it to anything else.

The steady increase in the price of all dairy products is the best tribute to their worth that could possibly be paid. The world at large is extending before a recognition such as it never did before; voluntarily places a higher estimate on their value than formerly.

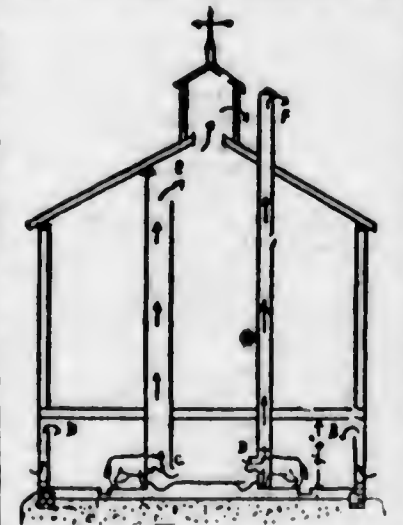
The dairy farmer can ask no more substantial evidence of appreciation than he is today receiving from the community at large, in the shape of advanced prices for the products of his care and labor. And it is well earned and justly due.

Any man who is willing to conduct a dairy, in a progressive and painstaking manner, is bound to put his fellow men under a debt of obligation to him which will not pass unrewarded.

KING PLAN OF VENTILATION

Arrangement by Which Foul Air of Barn Is Removed by Shaft—Illustration Shows Flues.

The King system of ventilation is an arrangement by which the foul air of the barn is removed by a shaft called a ventilator. It is built upon the same principles as a chimney to a fireplace. The fresh air is admitted to the barn by ducts made in the wall that open on the outside near the base of the wall and on the inside near the ceiling, says Hoard's Dairyman. This construction prevents the warm air at the ceiling from passing down and out and permits the cold air to be tempered more or less before it reaches the animals. The ventilating flue takes the coldest and foulest air from



King System of Ventilation.

the floor and carries it out of the barn. The illustration shows the intake and the outtake flues.

Ventilator F should extend above the cupola and ventilator E is the wrong system of construction. Opening inside the barn impairs the ventilator's draft.

JERSEY COW IS BEAUTIFUL

Its Gentleness and Pretty Fawn Color Taken Strong Hold on Sentiment of Farmers.

Possibly no class of cattle appeals more strongly to the majority of people than the Jersey. Its gentleness and pretty fawn color, and the deer-like appearance of the young calves, takes strong hold on the sentiment of people, farmers as well as others.

The Jersey is easily kept and while her flow of milk is not as large as that of some other breeds, it makes up in richness and quality. The conformation of the Jersey is lean and muscular, and represents the two dairy types. Well bred Jerseys have a thin skin, elastic and fine to touch, and covered with a thick coat of soft hair.

Its back should be strong, straight and not sag; and the ribs, as in all dairy cows, should be well sprung.



Jersey Milk Cow.

giving a large breadbasket. The hips should be broad and long and the thighs thin, muscular and set wide apart.

The udder is of fairly good size, although not as large as those of the Holstein and other breeds. The teats should be large and well placed. The weight of the average Jersey cow is about 800 pounds.



Farmers carry on dairying as a side line.

aying for quality is the way to encourage quality. The milk should wear clean clothing, preferably white.

Good feeding is an integral part of success in breeding dairy cattle. The Jersey cow is adapted to the conditions imposed by all climates.

If intending to get into the dairy business and don't plan a silo, stay out.

On the farm the Jersey has proven herself to be the lifter of the mortgage.

The cow's flank and udder should be wiped with a damp cloth before milking. Keep the cows comfortable at night, especially when the weather is cold and wet.

There is a general movement among creamery men to pay for butter fat according to quality.

The dairy cow has a highly tempered nervous system which responds to either care or negligence.

There are some objections to using vetch, especially spring vetch, unless it can be cut before seeds form.

The farmers that have had most experience with silage are the most enthusiastic advocates of the siloing system.

The Center of Things

By DR. FRANK CRANE

I have discovered the center of the universe. It is very wonderful and comforting. I am the center of the universe. In a minute this morning this flashed on me, and the puzzle of the ages was solved.

No more dispute as to whether the earth goes round the sun, or the sun round the earth, or both round the constellation of Hercules, for the whole business revolves about me. I am the axis.

When Proctor Knott extolled Duluth as the spot where the horizon comes down at equal distance in every direction, he spoke the sober, God's truth. I write these lines on a ship a thousand miles at sea; all around is water and sky; and right in the exact geographical center of everything am I and my ship. Come to think of it, this has always been the case all my life.

My father and mother existed for the purpose of bringing me into the world; my brothers being by-products. The old Third ward school house in Springfield, Ill., was built (that I might attend there, and it has since been torn down) learn to spell; indeed, the entire educational system came into being in order that I might go to that school.

Emperors die in China, and kings are upset in Portugal; earthquakes shake Sicily and paucal Wall street, and all simply that the news thereof may be laid before me at the breakfast table.

The big and little dippers whirl about the pole star, Antares twinkles, and Venus glows, and Halley's comet comes and goes—for me.

And in all this there is no egotism. For in saying I am the center of the cosmos I do not at all imply that you also are not the center of the cosmos. In fact, you are; everybody is. There are as many centers as there are conscious beings. The mistake we have made all along is in supposing there can be but one center. If you look through a window pane covered with rain drops or frost crystals at a point of light, you will notice that any way you move your head the light always remains the center of innumerable concentric rings formed by the glistening reflections. It is even so in life, as you move the center moves.

There are as many worlds as there are creatures. As Zangwill says: "The scent world of dogs, the eye world of birds, the meannay touch world of bats, the earth world of worms, the water world of fishes and gyroscopic world of dancing mice, the flesh world of parasites, the microscopic world of microbes, interest one another inextricably and with an infinite interlacing, yet each is a symmetrical sphere of being, a rounded whole, and to its dentizens the sole and self-sufficient cosmos."

The account of creation as given in the Pentateuch is therefore psychologically and essentially correct: God did make the sun and give man light by day; and the moon and stars to shine on him by night, as far as man is concerned.

If the Bible had been written for angels it might have stated the case differently. When the penitent at the mourner's bench is told that he will never find peace until he believes that the son of God came to save him personally, he is told the plain truth: the meaning of which is that he is to move in from the suburbs into the center of creation.

For it is only when a soul feels the stars rise and fall about him orderly, angels and devils tugging at him, and all creation recognizing his geocentric supremacy, that he gets peace and ceases to be eccentric. Eccentric means having the point about which a wheel revolves at one side of the center.

There are so many discontented, unhappy people in the world, simply because there are so many eccentric, lopsided, lumpy, flat-wheeled, irregular souls. Move in! Move in! Occupy your due place in the spotlight of destiny! Worms do it, why not you?

Philosophers have ridiculed this homocentric theory. Goethe turned it in its disgust. Pope wrote caustically:

"While man exclaims, 'See all things for my use!' 'See man for mine!' replies the pampered goose."

But the instinct of humanity is wiser than the wisdom of the learned. Homer breathed truth when he represented the gods fighting for and against Troy. The Old Testament is right when it shows Jehovah actively interested in the chosen people. Every people is a chosen people, and there is no God but our own peculiar Jah or Elohim.

And Jesus was most right and true of all when he had us appropriate, each one of us, the special care of the Father of All. There is no Providence that is of any mortal use to me but Special Providence; if it is only general it had as well not be at all. It is precisely because he clothes the lilies of the field that he will also clothe ye, O ye of little faith. Because he notes the sparrow he will note you.

You have an inalienable right to your centrality. Occupy it. You cannot believe in God unless you believe he is yours. The only real God is my God.

Temptation.

If you cannot remove temptations from the boys, then reverse the order and take the boy away from temptation.—Rev. Hoby Day, Methodist, Kansas City.

OUTLOOK IMPROVED

Business Activity Still at a Minimum But Prospects Are Much More Hopeful.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

Warmer weather has stimulated increased activity in retail trade in most of the large centers, but the business situation as a whole is otherwise unsatisfactory, so far as the immediate volume of transaction is concerned, although the outlook is favorable. Consumption is below producing capacity, and curtailment in the iron and steel trade, in which there has been a further blowing out of furnaces and a reduction in unfilled orders.

Steel Off for First Time.

Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation shows a falling off for the first time this year. Concessions are noted in sales of southern iron for prompt delivery, although prices on distant shipments are generally maintained. Somewhat more encouraging prospects appear in the rail division, two railroads being in the market for a considerable tonnage, while other negotiations are pending.

Activity in Cotton Goods.

Activity was stimulated in the cotton goods markets by large purchases made for the account of printers and converters, the total being in excess of 500,000 pieces. Jobbers are careful purchasers of domestics. Merchants regard trade conditions as improving slowly.

Weather a Factor.

Adverse weather has held back retail trade, but with every sign of higher temperature demand increases considerably. Yarns are firmer, more so in consequence of high cotton than increased demand. The export trade in cottons is well above that of a year ago. About 50 per cent of the looms available for worsted and woolen dress goods is employed. The trend in men's wear toward woollens is pronounced, and novelty fabrics are being sought.

Shoes and Leather.

Trading in footwear does not show the usual activity, although conditions have improved and manufacturers are working on a fairly satisfactory volume of orders. Leather is in slightly better demand, with larger trading in the east. The domestic hide market developed activity as an outcome of liberal buying. The principal movement was in native steers and combing trading is estimated as involving from 100,000 to 150,000 hides.

Business Failures.

Trade Street's issued these figures: Business failures in the United States for the week ending May 11 were 145, against 234 last week, 216 in the like week of 1910, 224 in 1909, 231 in 1908, and 184 in 1907. Business failures in Canada for the week number 24, which compares with 26 last week and 24 in the like week of 1910.

The Export Trade.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 11 aggregated 3,131,631 bushels, against 1,944,327 last week and 2,933,538 this week last year. For the 45 weeks ending May 11 exports are 104,355,756 bushels, against 127,019,943 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 569,738 bushels, against 275,059 last week and 312,566 in 1910. For the 45 weeks ending May 11 corn exports are 44,630,977 bushels, against 25,812,920 last year.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patents \$4.45, do family \$3.35, low grade \$2.50, 2.60, hard patent \$5.25, do fancy \$4.25, 4.50. Wheat—No. 2 red 95¢, No. 3 red 87¢, No. 4 red 74¢, 84¢. Corn—No. 2 white 56¢, No. 3 white 54¢, No. 2 yellow 56¢, No. 3 yellow 54¢, No. 2 mixed 56¢, No. 3 mixed 54¢, 56¢. Oats—No. 2 white 32¢, 33¢, standard white 35¢, 36¢, No. 3 white 35¢, 36¢.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$4.75, 5.75, butcher steers, extra \$5.85, 6, good to choice \$5.65, 6.00, bologna, extra \$6.00, 6.10, good to choice \$5.75, 6.00, extra \$4.60, 4.75; good to choice \$4.40, 4.50, canners \$2.25, 3.50. Hogs—Hulligan \$4.50, 4.75, extra \$4.40, 4.50. Calves—Extra \$6.75; fair to good \$6.50; common and large \$4.60, 5.00. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$6.40, 6.45, mixed packers \$6.35, 6.40, common to choice heavy fat sows \$3.75, 5.00, pigs (110 lbs and less) \$5.00, 5.25. Sheep—Extra \$3.75, good to choice \$3.25, 3.50, lambs—Extra \$5.00, spring lambs, \$6.75, 7.00.

Poultry—Hens 15¢, 16¢, spring chickens 20¢, 22¢, ducks 12¢, turkeys 13¢, geese 6¢, 8¢. Eggs—Prime firsts 15¢, firsts 14¢, butters—Creamery extra 24¢, firsts 20¢, fancy dairy 14¢. Apples—Fancy \$2.50, 2.60, a bb, choice \$2.50, a bb, Currants—N. C. 29¢, 25¢, dozen. Celery—Michigan \$1.25, box, 12 plants, \$1.50, 2, a crate. Honey—\$3.75, 4, a crate. Lard—California \$3.50, 3.75. Onions—New Orleans 10¢, a dozen, Oranges—\$2.75, 3, a box, Pineapples—\$3.50, 3.75, a crate. Potatoes—Northern Ohio 60¢, 65¢, a bu, Early Ohio \$1.25, a bu, Turnips—\$1.40, 2.50.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money? THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter college? Start in the BERE ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have distinguished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ. Voice Culture. Piano. Theory. Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, heard by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$23.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$22.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$20.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th. For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

Will C. Gamble, BERE A, KY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

ANNVILLE
Annnville, May 13.—The farmers here have been quite busy planting corn.—Rev. G. P. Harker preached a very interesting sermon here today.—Those who were delegates to the State C. E. Convention at Lexington last week were Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rader, Miss Mattie and Leonard Medlock. They all report a nice trip.—Mr. Rader and Mr. Medlock were delegates to the Republican convention at Paris.—Miss Medlock and Mrs. Rader visited friends and relatives at Berea three days last week.—Little Miss Reba Roberts from Berea is visiting her cousins, Misses Mattie and Pearl Medlock.—A. A. Dettolander and Miss Charlotte Messler have come on a visit to their old home.—Robert Rawlings, Mr. Johnson, J. P. Rader and J. H. Shook, traveling salesmen, have been calling on the merchants here this week.—R. W. Strong is at London on the Federal Jury this week.—Robert Johnson and Albert are visiting their mother, Mrs. Beecher, this week.

TYNER
Tyner, May 12.—Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Jones are happy over the arrival of a 12 pound baby girl in their home. They have christened her, Mary Emma. Mother and little one are doing nicely.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Rader a girl baby on the 9th. Their joy was turned to sorrow as the little one lived but 12 hours. The mother is not doing well.—Mr. and Mrs. George Setzer of Hamilton, O., were called home owing to the serious illness of the latter's mother, Mrs. Dunkan.—Walter Creech has returned from London, where he has been attending the S. H. M. S.—Mr. Miller's health continues bad.—W. T. Reynolds made a trip to East Bernstadt this week after a new reaper and binder, which he had bought.—Ed Vaughn shot and killed 5 weasels today with two shots.—Jim Moore killed two fine ducks on his mill pond last week with one shot.—J. T. and L. C. Moore are in the cross tie business. They want to float 400 to the Livingston market on the next tide.

MAULDEN
Maulden, May 13.—Died May 6th, Mrs. Gilbert Maggard, of cancer. She had been sick for some time, but bore her sickness well. She was held to rest in the Maulden cemetery, Sunday afternoon. The bereaved family has our heartfelt sympathy.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Howles and Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Jones of Short visited Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Short, Sunday.—Charles H. Cook, traveling salesman, passed thru Maulden, Monday, enroute to Breathitt and other mountain counties.—Little, the little daughter of L. J. Hamilton, has been very sick this week.—Rachel and Robert Holcomb, Cora and Andy Montgomery attended church at Cannon's Chapel, Sunday.—Jas. W. Wilson and Earl Goodman of Welchburg were here this week with a load of fertilizer for H. C. Ward.—There will be a match game of ball, Sunday afternoon, between Maulden and New Zion ball teams.

HUGH
Hugh, May 15.—Some of the men are done planting corn and some have to wait for rain so they can harrow their ground.—Howard Manning lost a fine bay mare, Sunday morning.—Several from here went to Pilot Knob, Sunday.—Robert Smith and Miss Frances Azbill were guests at Mr. Geo. Bengel's, Sunday.—William Baker was at W. H. Bengel's, Sunday, on business.—Several from here are planning to go to the big day at Cow Bell, Sunday.

CLOVER BOTTOM
Clover Bottom, May 14.—Mrs. A. C. Hicknell visited her sick brother, Jack Cruse, today and reports him some better.—Miss Mattie Cruse, of Round Hill, is visiting her brother, Major Cruse.—A number of civil cases were disposed of in S. A. Engle's court yesterday and one examination of a felony charge against Jack Carpenter, charging him with obtaining money under false pretense. The court dismissed said charge and released the defendant.—Lucy Dean is sick this week.—Mrs. Minnie Hicknell is preparing to take the June examination for a teacher's certificate. She has applied for the Clover Bottom school, Hardin Long has also applied for the same.—Clifford Dean stuck a nail in his foot today and hurt it seriously.—J. A. Smith and John Haker attended S. A. Engle's court, yesterday.—C. P. Moore, county Attorney, was in this part of the county, the 13th, on legal business.—Sunday School is progressing nicely at Cave Springs.—Leslie Boylin bought a nice cow and calf from Robert Abrams for \$47.50.—Plenty of apples and cherries in this county this year and a few peaches and pears.

PARROT
Parrot, May 13.—Farmers are having fine weather for planting corn.—J. Harris, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks with typhoid fever, is a little better.—Several people from here attended the funeral of Martha J. Parker at Mt. Zion, Sunday.—John Harris, had a pneumonia, Thursday, and had much work done.—Stephen Gabbard and wife were visiting at Adam Price's, Sunday night.—Thos. Faubus failed to fill his appointment at Letter Box, Saturday night.—Stephen Gabbard has had mumps the past week.—Minnie Price visited her sister, Mary J. Cornelius, Wednesday night. The illness people have their church house nearly completed.—Uncle Billie Adkinson is very ill.—Mrs. Leatha Tinsley, who has been visiting her daughter, Marlin Gabbard, and has had a severe case of sickness, is able to be out again.—John Jones had a log rolling, Friday.

PRIVETT
Privett, May 14.—Obituary: Mrs. Gilbert Maggard died of cancer at her home on May 6th, 73 years of age. She was a member of the Baptist Church and had lived an earnest Christian life, expressing on her death bed no fear of the future but the hope of eternal life. Mrs. Maggard is survived by her husband, four daughters and two sons. Interment took place in the Short cemetery.

CLAY COUNTY
SEXTONS CREEK
Sextons Creek, May 12.—Mrs. Annie Brewer has moved into the property of Nathan Sparks.—Corn planting is on a boom here now.—Rev. J. P. Metcalf filled his regular appointment at London, Sunday.—Chas. Chandler of Indian Creek, Owsley County, and Nellie Banks were united in marriage today. Rev. J. P. Metcalf officiated.—Henry Snyder has moved to his new home near the head of Anglin Branch.

VINE
Vine, May 12.—Farmers are very busy planting corn.—Mrs. Polly Pennington is very sick.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Maupin, a fine girl, on the 8th.—Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Stridger are visiting relatives at London, this week.—Chas. and Martha Clark, visited the latter's parents, Bud Wilson of Stringtown, Sunday.—S. S. Wolf organized a Sunday school at Maulden a few Sundays ago and is having good success.—Mrs. P. P. Downey visited relatives on Rader last Saturday and Sunday.—Ethel Pennington who has been sick with pneumonia fever is able to be out again.—Lizzie Bowman accidentally stuck a nail in her foot last week and has been unable to walk since.

MADISON COUNTY
Go to M. D. Settle, Big Hill, for fine shoes. Good flour and all kinds of groceries at bottom prices.

HARTS
Harts, May 15.—All the farmers are hustling to get their corn planted.—The Sunday school at Harts met Sunday evening at 2:30 and organized. There were 75 pupils present, old folks as well as young. Everybody come and let all lend a helping hand.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Barclay of Red House visited their daughter, Mrs. T. J. Lake.—Misses Minnie and Daisy Lake visited their sisters.—Misses Adelle and Candace Toyle of Berea visited home folks, Saturday and Sunday.—Thos. Spooner of Roundstone visited his sister, Mrs. Jas. Ballenger, recently.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lake of Silver Creek were at Harts, Saturday evening.—John Gadd is planning to go to Illinois in a short time.—There will be a singing at Hart's Chapel, Thursday night. Help us build up our Sunday School.—Quite a number took supper with Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Lake, Saturday evening.—Anat Sallie McQueen has gone to Ford to visit her daughter.—Chas. Davis of White Hall was here recently on business.—Rev. John Brewer preached at Boone's Gap, Sunday evening.—Mrs. Riddle Jackson visited her sister, Mrs. Logsdon, Sunday.—Rev. Lunsford will preach here every first Sunday night in each month.

KINGSTON
Kingston, May 15.—A number of people were entertained at the home of J. C. Powell, Sunday. They were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Rowman, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Sandlin, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hudson, Miss Gusie Rucker, Skid Bowman, Mollie Sparks and Rhoda Bowman.—Miss Fairy Settle spent Sunday with Mabel and Lella Planery.—Mr. and Mrs. Whit Moody were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Azbill, Saturday night.—Misses Lulu Buchanan and Mollie Sparks made a business trip to Richmond, Wednesday. Miss Buchanan will leave Monday, for Little Rock, Arkansas, where she will be with her sister for some time.—Miss Eva Lewis made a business trip to Rich-

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

mond, Wednesday.—Green Powell spent a few days last week with his sister, Mrs. Roy Hudson.—Little Ballard Turley was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Whit Moody, the latter part of last week.—Chester Parks was the guest of his uncle near Lexington from Saturday till Tuesday.—Miss Sada Powell and mother were in Berea, Friday, on business.—Misses Laura and Ollie B. Murray made a business trip to Richmond, Friday.—Mrs. Abrams of Lexington is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ann Parks, this week.—Miss Rhoda Bowman will leave, Sunday, for Mt. Vernon, Ky., where she will be the guest of her brother for some time.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

WILDLIE
Wildlie, May 15.—Mr. and Mrs. Ken and Smith of Harts, visited Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Proctor, Sunday.—H. S. Bradman is reported among the sick.—Miss Ella Nash of Berea is visiting friends here.—Esmer Hayes was with his mother, Mrs. Mary Hayes, in Berea, Saturday.—Mrs. Anna Magill of Nebraska arrived here Wednesday, to visit her mother, Mrs. A. T. Fish.—Mrs. W. A. Coffey continues about the same.—Mr. and Mrs. James Hayes of Conway were in Wildlie, Sunday.—Rev. Lunsford preached at this place the first Sunday in each month.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Early visited with L. T. Stewart, Sunday.—Miss Katie Duncan is very sick.—The Wildlie baseball team went to Berea, Saturday, and enjoyed a fine game with the Blue Lick team. The score was 14 to 5 in favor of Blue Lick.—Mrs. Mary E. Coffey is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Reynolds in Livingston, this week.—Logan Towery of Berea was visiting friends here last week.—Mrs. T. S. Brannaman is slowly improving.—Ethel Reynolds continues about the same.

BOONE
Boone, May 15.—Mr. H. Grant is very sick.—T. Huff who has been quite ill is improving.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wren on the 14th, a boy.—Church services were held near Boone on Sunday, May 14th. The service was conducted by the Rev.

Messrs. Lambert, Brewer and Weaver.—Dr. Charles Robinson of Berea was in Boone on Sunday.—Miss Hattie Poynter and Mary Croucher who are attending school in Berea were visiting friends and relatives here over Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Geo. Smith of Brinnel Ridge was visiting at the home of B. B. Chasleen on Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Chasleen were visiting relatives near Big Hill, Saturday and Sunday.—Paul Owens who has been ill is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wren were visiting in Berea, Sunday.—Mrs. Mattie Gadd of Rockford visited relatives and friends near Boone, Sunday.—Mrs. Nora Wren made a business trip to Berea one day last week.—J. H. Lambert made a business trip to Mt. Vernon one day last week.

ORLANDO
Orlando, May 15.—Miss Ruth Report of Raven Wood was visiting Miss M. T. Singleton, Friday.—Sunday is regular church day at Maple Grove, services by the Rev. Mr. Parker.—Mr. and Mrs. Stud Williams whose house was burned some time ago have moved into one of D. M. Singleton's residences.—Frank Mullins and W. M. Niede of Berea were here, Wednesday, fishing.—David and Sammie Singleton of Coalingburg have been visiting relatives here recently.—Jack Laswell called on friends at Wildie, Sunday.—Frida Bryant, Opdie Owens and Robert Childers took dinner with D. M. Singleton, Sunday.—Mrs. M. T. Singleton spent the first of the week with relatives at Fort Scott and Richmond.—Mrs. George Rader is very ill.—W. M. Williams who has been in very poor health is getting along nicely.—Mrs. Magill Laswell made a flying trip to Wildie, Tuesday.

LAUREL COUNTY

BONHAM
Bonham, May 12.—Jule Spivey while walking thru an old field a few days ago carrying a shot gun in his hand, was struck by lightning. The shock fired his gun off and the muzzle struck into the ground two or three inches. Mr. Spivey was unhurt but badly frightened.—Elbert Freeman who has been sick so long is not improving.

OWSLEY COUNTY

EDITORIAL NOTE
The Citizen has at present but three agents authorized to represent it in Owsley County. They are Mr. Jas. C. Bowman of Berea, Mr. Ned McElone of Big Hill, and Mr. James K. Gabbard of Ricketown. These agents have no authority to sell The Citizen except at the following rate: Year's subscription, \$1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months 35 cents.

The premium knife is only sold with the yearly cash subscription, and then the price of the two is never less nor more than \$1.25. The knife would retail at 75 cents and is therefore handled by us at a loss and only to accommodate our friends. We would much prefer to receive subscriptions without it. When we began to use the knife we sold it and The Citizen to new subscribers for \$1.00 but the loss was too great and we had to add the quarter, and then the price became the same to both new and old subscribers—\$1.25 for paper and knife.

FOR FINE MONUMENTS

Tombstones and Corner Posts for lots call upon
S. McGuire, I Have No Agents nor Partners **Berea, Ky.**



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Refinishing Floors and Furniture will bring you more pleasure and abiding happiness in your home than anything you can do about the home for which you will spend any such small amount in time and money as will be the expenditure in this work.

"DO YOU REALIZE WHAT YOU CAN ACCOMPLISH?"
"Hanna's Lustro Finish"
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Is permanent in its color, never fades, positively durable because it is made of best materials. Old painted floors made to look like new in all beautiful shades, such as Mahogany, Antique Oak, etc. Makes old woodwork and old furniture as good as new. **"IS THIS CLEAR TO YOU?"**

FOR SALE BY
WILLIAM ISAACS, Berea, Ky.

MORMONISM

A Power for Evil in Commerce and Politics—Vicious Result of Tithing System.

By NORMAN A. IMRIE

It is ugly, unweelcome, yet true. Mormonism is a mighty power in American commerce and politics. From the very nature of the system it could not be otherwise. One of the fundamental tenets of the organization is the paying of tithes. Regardless of poverty or affluence, every church member, if he secures standing in the church, recognition in his community and patronage in his business, must pay the church one dollar of every ten he earns.

Of the disposition of his money he never knows. No statement of church finances ever is made and, notwithstanding Mormon denial, it is a reprehensible breach of religious etiquette to inquire. A laconic bishop epitomized the situation when he replied to one audacious asker, "If you're a GOOD Mormon you won't want to know; if you're NOT a good Mormon you've no business to know." Calculate for a moment the stream of gold that flows into the church treasury from the wage earners among 700,000 Mormons. One devout churchman, engaged in the mining and smelting business, alone contributes over \$100,000 in tithes annually. It is a conservative estimate that places the church income at \$5,000,000 per year. Church expense is small. Missionaries travel without purse and scrip, or pay their own expenses. No salaries are supposed to be paid any church worker. Hence the large part of this money is immediately invested in enterprises whose dividends, as has been proven, range from ten to thirty per cent. Remember also

that this tithing system has been operating for over sixty years, and you'll suffer no mental fatigue in gripping the fact that the Mormon pile stands prominently among the great swollen fortunes of the world.

This vast store of wealth is manipulated by the Mormon hierarchy and anyone who is at all skeptical regarding Mormon activity in trusts and commerce may be interested to know that in addition to being President of the church, Joseph F. Smith is president of the Zion Co-operative Mercantile Institution (with capital stock of over \$1,000,000); of the State Bank of Utah; Zion Saving and Trust Co.; of the Utah Sugar Co.; of the Idaho Sugar Co.; of the Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co.; of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles R. R. Co.; of the Salt Lake Beach Co. which by the way runs a liquor bar on the side; and about thirty more companies of which space forbids mention.

The Mormon church with Joseph F. Smith as "Trustee-in-trust" has millions of dollars invested in railroads, steel, sugar, tobacco, and other protected industries. That, in view of the fact that the Mormon priesthood is regarded as part of God himself, speaking with the power and infallibility of Deity, having temporal and political as well as spiritual and eternal jurisdictions, and disbursement of its doctrine insuring swift and sure punishment, makes Mormonism as hazardous and distasteful a political institution as it is to our churches and homes.

reserved from the Comanche and Apache lands for pasturage were sold in 160 acre tracts by the government. In this wise 2,500 farms were opened to white settlement.

Cleveland County where I have located is one of the heaviest cotton growing districts of Oklahoma, has a population of over 15,000 and assessed tax valuation aggregating \$10,000,000. The county has an area of 576 square miles, of which 10,858 acres are natural forest, 371,646 acres farm lands and about 50,000 acres are cultivated. The farm production averages \$5,250,000 and the live stock is valued at \$300,000.

The principal farm products of Cleveland County in the order of acreage and value are cotton, corn, wheat, oats, alfalfa hay, kaffir corn, clover hay and potatoes. The county is watered by the Canadian river and its tributaries. The surface of the land is a rolling prairie, and the soil exceedingly rich. Farms sell at \$25 to \$100 per acre.

One railway, the Santa Fe, traverses the central part of the county from north to south, a distance of about 12 miles and is assessed at \$5,000 per mile, while another line is projected from Shawnee to Norman.

Norman, my home, is the County Seat. It is a fine little city with a population of over four thousand, it is located on the Santa Fe railroad. Over three hundred cars were loaded out of Norman in the last twelve months carrying principally farm products and live stock.

An interurban line has been chartered from Oklahoma City to Norman and now completed half way.

We have here cotton oil mills, two gins, one flour mill, elevators, one ice plant, brick plant, cigar and tobacco factory, two wholesale concerns, a hundred or more retail, and two National Banks. We also have the State University which is valued at \$500,000, with enrollment, 1910, faculty 52; Public schools, and two High Schools.

A Sanitarium is located just on the east side of the town and an orphan's home is being built five miles west of town.

Our little city has ten miles of brick paved streets, 10 miles of water mains, 14 miles of sanitary sewers, over three miles stone sewers, eight churches, a theater and two municipal parks each of 20 acres. Lots in business districts of the city are worth \$2,000 to \$3,000 each, size 25x140; residence lots, \$200 to \$500, each, 50x110. All our school buildings, university buildings and the most of our church and business houses are built of brick and concrete.

This is a fine country and I want to say to any one who is making his arrangements to come west that he can't beat Oklahoma. He may find cheaper land, but, to take into consideration the climate the rainfall, the fertility of the soil, the railroad accommodation, the health, the schools and other educational institutions, I am made to believe Oklahoma is the best.

I get The Citizen every Sunday morning and it is a great pleasure to me to read the correspondence from many places I know so well.

Wishing The Citizen and its many readers much success I remain,

Faithfully yours,
J. D. Pierson,
11 W. Eufaula Street
Norman, Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA LETTER

Norman, Okla.,

Dear Editor:
When I left Kentucky ten months ago I promised many of my friends and relatives to write them what I thought of the new state.

The territory which includes the new state of Oklahoma was discovered by DeSoto as early as 1541. In 1816 the government conceived the project of dividing this region now embraced in the new state into Indian reservations. The plan was carried out and up to 1889 over 25,000,000 acres of choice land were barred to the white man and devoted to housing the Indians.

But on March 2, 1889, the bill opening Oklahoma was signed by President Cleveland and on March 22 President Harrison issued the proclamation that the land would be opened to settlement at 12 o'clock, noon, April 22.

The day previous to the opening it was estimated that 10,000 people were at Arkansas City awaiting the signal. Large numbers were also at Humberwell, Caldwell and other points along the southern line of Kansas. Fifteen trains carried people into the Territory from Arkansas City that morning.

June 6, 1890, Congress created the territory of Oklahoma with seven counties, Logan, Payne, Kingfisher, Canadian and Cleveland, the original Oklahoma and added the county known as "no man's land which became Beaver county.

From this latter thousands of acres of fine land were opened for settlement most every year until the last great opening in December 1906 when 605,000 acres of land which had been